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3	PLANNING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
4	GENERAL HEARING
5	Tuesday, May 1, 2012
6	7: 00 p. m.
7	in
8	Second Floor Meeting Room, 344 Broadway
9	City Hall Annex McCusker Building Cambridge, Massachusetts
10	Hugh Russell, Chair Thomas Anninger, Vice Chair
11	Pamel a Winters, Member Steven Winter, Member
12	H. Theodore Cohen, Member Ahmed Nur, Associate Member
13	Allinea Nai, Associate Member
14	Community Development Staff:
15	Bri an Murphy, Assi stant Ci ty Manager Susan Gl azer
16	Li za Paden Roger Boothe
17	Stuart Dash Jeff Roberts
18	Jeri Roberts
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1	
2	INDEX
3	GENERAL BUSI NESS PAGE
4	1. Board of Zoning Appeal Cases 3
5	2 Usaloto Disi os Mussala (
6	 Update, Bri an Murphy, Assi stant Ci ty Manager for Communi ty Devel opment
7	
8	3. Adoption of the Meeting Transcript(s)
9	
10	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
11	Forest City Commercial Group Petition 25
12	GENERAL BUSI NESS
13	1. K2C2 Zoni ng Di scussi on 76
14	2. MIT Zoning Petition Proposal update 133
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Sitting Members: Hugh Russell, Thomas
3	Anninger, Pamela Winters, Steven Winter.)
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Good evening. This
5	is a meeting of the Cambridge Planning Board,
6	and the first order on our agenda is review
7	of the Board of Zoning Appeal cases.
8	LIZA PADEN: Thank you. One of the
9	things I wanted to point out is the
10	telecommunications that are near the end of
11	this agenda have already been reviewed by the
12	Board so that's all set.
13	THOMAS ANNINGER: By the Zoning
14	Board.
15	LIZA PADEN: By you and I sent the
16	comments to the BZA.
17	THOMAS ANNINGER: That's even
18	better.
19	LIZA PADEN: That's even better.
20	We're moving right along. And if you have no
21	questions about any of the cases on the

agenda, I wanted to ask you if you would turn your attention to the last case on the agenda for 22 Water Street which is the Planning Board Special Permit, and it's been determined that the Mr. Kaneb has to go to the Board of Zoning Appeal because of the design change in the Planning Board's amendments need to be acknowledged and accepted by the BZA. So if you have no other questions, I'll turn it over to Chris, okay?

CHRISTOPHER KANEB: My name is Chris Kaneb with Cantamount Holdings, 22 Water Street. And as Liza mentioned, we'll be in front of the BZA next Thursday night for the review, and hopefully acceptance of the plan changes that have been already approved by the Planning Board in November of last year. We were hoping that this was a procedural issue they could have handled internally without the need for public hearing, but they have decided that they would prefer to go

through a public hearing. So that's why we'll be appearing in front of them.

We are planning to close our construction loan in the next few weeks and so timing is of the essence. I appreciate any support. I know that the Board here has been very supportive of the project over the years. Any support that you could lend toward our public hearing with the BZA would be greatly appreciated.

(Ahmed Nur seated.)

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. I would think we ought to recommend positively and we might comment that these represent refinements and modest improvements to the plans as previously been, you know, submitted. And that we would recommend that the Planning Board accept these modified plans.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes, that almost goes without saying since we approved them.

1 PAMELA WINTERS: Right. 2 THOMAS ANNI NGER: I see no harm in 3 saying that on the contrary. 4 CHRISTOPHER KANEB: I failed to note 5 that the Variance was for height. We got a 6 Variance for height of 150 feet, and none of 7 the changes that we discussed with the 8 Planning Board had anything to do with 9 And now the criteria that are used hei ght. 10 for supporting our Variance was affected at 11 all by the minor changes earlier. 12 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Then what is it 13 that the Zoning Board will be examining? 14 What issue? If not height what is it? 15 HUGH RUSSELL: Basically it's a 16 question of Ranjit wanting this procedural 17 step. 18 BRI AN MURPHY: And I think the 19 recommendation of the Zoning Board said 20 according to the plans submitted, and the 21 plans submitted have changed, which is I

1	think the issue that they felt from a legal
2	standpoint, why they need to go through this
3	procedural move. But in essence there's
4	certainly no change from what this Board
5	approved not that long ago.
6	THOMAS ANNINGER: The only thing I
7	might add is that we can say just adding an
8	adverb that we examined the changes
9	carefully, and went through it in enough
10	detail so that I'm not sure the Zoning Board
11	needs to break a sweat on this.
12	CHRI STOPHER KANEB: Thank you.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, is that a
14	recommendation?
15	PAMELA WINTERS: Yes.
16	THOMAS ANNI NGER: Yes.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, good Luck.
18	CHRI STOPHER KANEB: Thank you very
19	much.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: Is there any other
21	comments on any of the other cases?

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PAMELA WINTERS: I'm curious about the Huron Avenue, 175 Huron Avenue, the --what was the funeral home?

LIZA PADEN: Yes. You want to explain or should I?

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I would be happy to take a minute. James Rafferty for the record. That's proven to be a very challenging project. The building was actually a single-family house and two variances were granted for the addition in the front and then a huge cinderblock addition in the rear. And there's been a lot of back and forth trying to come up with a Particularly trying to incorporate scheme. adequate parking. So this design after months and months of effort, is for a three-unit townhouse, and the average size of the units are about 2,000 square feet. it's a great downsizing opportunity for anyone in the neighborhood that might --

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And the parking is 1 THOMAS ANNI NGER: 2 on the street I imagine? ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: 3 No. 4 parking is in the building. 5 THOMAS ANNINGER: Oh, really. 6 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: It's a 7 little -- it takes a couple maneuvers, but 8 it's actually, it takes advantage of the 9 existing driveway. So I think it's the type 10 of effort that the Planning Board's comments 11 would be -- particularly the facade changes 12 to create it, to give it a domestic facade. 13 That's taking off the masonry brick and those 14 bow front windows, putting in double hung 15 windows, stepping it back five feet from the 16 There's a lot of design elements street. 17 that perhaps the BZA doesn't perhaps focus 18 on, that if it were seen as positive, I'm 19 confident that they're putting a new skin on 20 the building, introducing clapboard and 21 adding some roof decks, but it's a three-unit

1 proposal. In its early iteration it had 2 proposed to have office and retail on the 3 ground floor. And that was -- that wasn't 4 well received by some of the abutters. It's 5 right on the cusp. The adjoining building is 6 in the business district where the real 7 estate office is, and the Res B District 8 starts right here, but across the street is 9 also the business district. Office district. 10 It's office. LIZA PADEN: 11 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Office. 12 That was going to be BRI AN MURPHY: 13 a retail dead zone. 14 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Oh. Gi ven its prior use? It's a dying business, the 15 16 funeral home business. They closed. It's 17 true. 18 PAMELA WINTERS: Do you want to say 19 anything else about Sparks Street while 20 you're here? 21 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: That's a

1	modest Special Permit as I recall.
2	PAMELA WINTERS: So there's nothing
3	unusual?
4	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Well, no,
5	I mean, I think the relief has to do
6	they're putting a front porch on it. It's
7	such a heavily forested site. It's just the
8	landscaping, you can hardly see the house.
9	PAMELA WINTERS: Right, I know.
10	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: And
11	they're putting on a rear addition that
12	conforms, but it's one of those things on a
13	non-conforming structure, you can do 10
14	percent as of right up to 25 percent by
15	Special Permit. But always happy to have the
16	Planning Board weigh in, but that one seems
17	rather garden vari ety.
18	PAMELA WINTERS: That's fine, good
19	enough. Thank you.
20	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Thank you.
21	LIZA PADEN: Did you want to see the

1	pl ans, Pam?
2	HUGH RUSSELL: It's so complicated,
3	I really can't study it right now.
4	PAMELA WINTERS: Okay, all right.
5	HUGH RUSSELL: I think this may
6	be a parcel which 30 years ago was subject to
7	Zoning Board action and two or three
8	generations earlier when I was on the Zoning
9	Board.
10	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: It's a use
11	variance from 1928, you couldn't have sat on
12	that case. But there was the front portion
13	has a 1963 there was a fire, so maybe it
14	was later in the sixties.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Well, it would have
16	been in the late seventies. There might be
17	another one a few blocks away on Huron
18	Avenue.
19	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Oh, right,
20	ri ght.
21	PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: I'm inclined to leave
2	this to the BZA.
3	PAMELA WINTERS: Yes, to the BZA.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: I think the case
5	Mr. Rafferty makes, they'll understand.
6	Okay, are we through with the BZA
7	cases?
8	LIZA PADEN: Yes.
9	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you,
10	Li za.
11	Next is an update from Brian.
12	BRIAN MURPHY: Thank you. And I'd
13	like to first just go over the upcoming
14	schedule, and then I think Roger and I would
15	like to just settle a little bit of context
16	for the evening since we've got an
17	acti on-packed eveni ng I thi nk for you
18	toni ght.
19	On the 15th we've got a public hearing
20	for the North Mass. Ave. Zoning petition as
21	well as public hearing for No. 270, 160

Cambridge Park Drive. And then under general business, bike parking zoning proposal, and 159 First Street design review for residential for Planning Board permit 231-A.

On June 5th we'll have a public hearing for school zoning. This is zoning that has come up around some of the renovation and/or in some cases demolition that may be happening as we look to expand for the middle schools in the city, as well as the North Point Zoning Petition, and also putting that as a possible decision night for 160 Cambridge Park Drive. And although it has not been filed at this point, we have a tentative hold for June 19th for an MIT zoning petition which will be coming back.

But Roger and I thought it made some sense to give you a little bit of a background and context for the events this evening. And in some ways this is really a chance for the Board to get an update on some

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of the work that's been happening in both the Central and Kendall Square areas in the city over the last year. And I think tonight this represents an opportunity for the Board to really take in some of this information, to get up to speed. I don't think -- fortunately there's no decisions that are required to be made tonight, but I think it really gives the Board a chance to sort of get caught up and to start to mull over some of these issues that are before you.

And I'll just sort of briefly go over three of them and we'll talk a little bit about Forest City. But in the case of Forest City, there was an earlier Zoning Petition last year that would have involved a life science development on Mass. Ave., on the all Asia block. And through the course of that, the staff discussions, we urged the Petitioner to go back and try to see if there were any opportunities on the site for

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housing as we tried to sort of focus on the importance of housing in the community and to try to look at possible mixed use development. And I think both Roger and I were pleased with the effort that the Petitioner took to try to find out something. It was a site that I think at first we hadn't thought of as a possibility, but they've done a quite thoughtful job of trying to come back with a proposal. It does offer potential for a mixed use development in that area. we sort of -- then we want to sort of go away from the specific to a little bit more of a broader view, and that is to have David Dickson from Goody Clancy to give an update on K2C2 Kendall Square process. And tonight we've asked him to focus on Kendall Square in part because when we tried to do an update for the City Council at a round table, we barely got through the Kendall Park. And we decided rather than biting off more than we

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can chew twice, we would try to learn from our mistakes and make different ones. think there's really a chance for the Board to get a sense of what the Kendall Square Advisory Committee has been up to for the past year. I think we've had a very robust process where we've had a number of subject matter experts come in, work for the community, work for the Board to tackle the questions that we're wrestling with in Kendall Square, and to really try to look at ways that we can be thoughtful about the desires of knowledge economy in terms of what it's looking for in regards to floor space and creativity and collaboration. And at the same time thinking about the area of Kendall Square as a district and the importance of making it be an area that works not just from nine to five or nine to seven, but really for 18 to 20-hour day space. And I think you're starting to see some of that evolve in

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Kendall Square anyway as you look at the tremendous success that many of the restaurants have had on Third Street.

One the clear desires from the neighborhood and I think from many of the communities as we've looked at this, is how do we make sure that we're thoughtful about housing in that area, and as well as some of the other issues that come up. How do we think about land use integration? How do we think about open space as a cohesive whole, and think about connections that can take place. How to think about transportation requirements and school requirements. there really are a host of issues that have come up in the Kendall Square process, and I think David will try to give a little bit of an overview of what's been going on in the past year.

And then we've got the chance I think as well to hear from MIT with sort of a

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preview of coming attractions, but more than that a chance for the Board to hear how MIT's thinking is also evolved over the past year. As you recall, they also had a Zoning Petition that they withdrew. There was a fair amount of public reaction, as well as reaction from the Board and the Council with some of the concerns, and you know, we've had discussions with them in the months since then and really tried to look at several of the different pieces, whether it is what uses make sense where. What's the role of retail? What's the role of historical preservation? How do we get the community and MIT better integrated? So sort of a whole host of issues that come up with that process. And I think tonight's a chance for MIT to give you an update of how their thinking has evolved, what some of the issues are that they've tackled in the past year to really try to set the stage when they come back in June with an

actual petition. So I think tonight's a chance really to have a 30,000 foot overview and to really have the Board get a sense of where things are updated. So that's sort our thoughts as to what you have before you We recognize that it is a very toni ght. substantive agenda, but one that I think does has a lot of connections that will be helpful for the Board to engage in its planning As I say, it is one it's not a process. You don't have to decide anything rush. But the first item will be the toni ght. Forest City hearing, that will be a hearing, but we also before that we started the hearing it might be helpful for Roger to give a little bit of background and context as he and I were talking as he noted a little bit of a seat change for how the Board's thought about University Park from the past There's a little bit of a generation. different piece and we thought it would be

Yes, it certainly has

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good to set the stage a little bit before the heari ng.

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So, Roger.

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(William Tibbs seated.)

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6 been a long journey getting to this point

ROGER BOOTHE:

7 and, a couple board members, two or three of

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you have been here for the past two dozen

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years of looking at University Park. As you see here on the model, it's really fulfilled

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so many of the goals that we had in the 1983

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Cambridgeport revitalization plan, and it's

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fully functioning part of the city now.

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plan to rezone the all Asia block was met

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with a little bit of skepticism because the

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original scheme thought it might be too

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blocky and not allowed for imaginative sort

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of solution, but I think they've done a lot

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of thinking about how that particular piece

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of it could be molded in any number of ways

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to be a beautiful and interesting piece of

architecture as well as providing more life sciences in an area where just down the street, of course, the Board recently approved the Maya Lin and Toshiko Mori plan for Novartis. So it's really transforming this whole section between MIT and Lafayette Square and in fairly amazing ways. And I'm increasingly convinced that this can be done in a sensitive way that respects the context all around.

Then because we've been seeing that housing and life sciences need to go hand in hand if we're going to get into this next era of densifying our city and trying to make it, as Brian said, more liveable on all different layers. And so when we suggested maybe they should think about getting some kind of housing component, I frankly thought well, maybe they'll be looking at putting it on a parking garage or something like that. And they came up with a very dramatic notion of

putting it right next to the fire station on that little open space right across from Lafayette Square. And it takes some getting used to, but when you go out there and look at it and think about it, it offers the potential for a really strong anchor to Lafayette Square, and if you see Lafayette Square there, I think everybody is noticing it's great that it's got the cafes. It's a wonderful place to walk acti ve. through instead of what had been a very hostile industrial environment. Across the street, the little entryway into the University Park frankly has sort of a suburban feeling, and over the years it originally used to have sort of a little archway that made it feel like you were going into a park, and we've always wanted to think of this as part of the city rather than sort of a separate precinct. And then there was an artwork that's placed there that's out

there now that really doesn't work. And the thought of having a slender housing tower there is pretty exciting when you start thinking about it and trying it on for size out there, and they'll be helping us think that through tonight. And, you know, we had that discussion a few weeks ago about heights and density and how to make that feel liveable and Cantabrigian. And one of the key things is trying to make sure that the heights are dealt with, especially carefully as they become landmarks and they have a slender profile. And I think that's what they've been trying to do here. So I think that's a really very positive new way to bring University Park out to Massachusetts Avenue.

And then also the fact that they have a ground floor retail component that would take what now is kind of just a pass through bit of space and have lively activity that

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1 exactly reflects what's going on in Lafayette 2 Square, seems to be overall very positive. 3 So it's taken sometime to kind of get my head 4 around it having looked at the same plan for 5 all this time and feeling like it's kind of 6 done, but now I think this can potentially 7 bring the whole stretch of Massachusetts Avenue up to another level. That's my 8 9 overvi ew. 10 I don't know if that brings any 11 questions to mind, otherwise we'll turn it 12 over to the proponent. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you, 14 Roger. 15 So, the Board will hear the Forest City 16 Commercial Group Petition. 17 I guess in accordance with the rules 18 I'm supposed to explain what's going on. 19 this is a Petition to make a change to the 20 Zoning Ordinance. The way the procedure 21 works is anybody can file a petition.

takes ten persons to file it. The City

Council can file it. The Planning Board can

file it. In this case it's been filed by

Forest City. And as referred to the Planning

Board for a hearing, the City Council has a

hearing, the Planning Board should make a

comment to the City Council before the City

Council votes, but it is the City Council who

decides the matter. So tonight we're hearing

this proposal, trying to learn what we need

to know in order to make a recommendation to

the Council.

PETER CALKINS: Okay, are we set? HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.

PETER CALKINS: My name is Peter
Calkins. I'm with Forest City. I've been
with Forest City for close to 19 years now,
so I'm pleased to have another chance to come
back and talk to with about this park that's
been so much a part of my life for those 19
years. As Brian, you know, mentioned we were

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before you a year ago with the sort of first round of our petition for the block that we're calling 300 Mass. Ave., which is this block up here in this area. We brought that to you at about the same time that the city began thinking about the wisdom of bringing in a consultant which ultimately became Goody Clancy to help sort of think about the planning in this area and Kendall Square in a more comprehensive way about the time that the city began to thinking more about housing. And so in response to -- so those initiatives and in response to some conversations we had with Councillors and Board members, and other people, we let that petition lapse and sort of went back to the drawing board to try and think a little bigger perhaps than we were thinking before. And we have come up with what I think and our team thinks will be a pretty dynamic addition to this, not only this sort of front of

University Park, and we've always, you know, we've always had just this little bit of frontage here to work with. But also this stretch of Mass. Ave. This is as much about extending the Mass. Ave. experience as it is about trying to bring a little more of University Park, you know, out to connect with the city rather than being back a little bit.

So, the Zoning Petition that we have before you, the original Zoning Petition was simply a petition to expand the FAR capacity of this site to some extent, and make a couple other small tweaks, just given the passage of time since Article 15 was first written into the Zoning Code.

The petition that we have before you tonight does a couple things. One, it continues to expand the CRDD District in this area. I'm sure one of you will ask why only this area, why not the entire block? And the

answer is simply that this is the area that we control, and we have talked with abutters s on the rest of the block multiple times over many, many years, talked about trying to find ways to sort of aggregate our efforts. Didn't get a response that made a lot of sense to any of us. And so we've, you know, elected to go ahead and propose to you on the land that we can do something with. proposing to expand the CRDD District to incorporate this. CRDD is a, you know, a district that was conceived in a very whole-focussed manner to -- CRDD works best when its development is under the control of a single entity. There are a number of shared aspects to the park whether it's parking, whether it's open space, whether it's the traffic mitigation commitments. And it makes a lot more sense for buildings within CRDD to be under a single point of control rather than a more sort of typical,

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you know, typical city zoning district. So we are focussed on this area. We're also now proposing changes in heights. In response to the comments that we heard about the blockiness of the buildings that we proposed last time, which was relatively consistent with the current height guidelines, we looked at how we can take essentially the same square foot, same area that we had proposed to add to the Zoning before, but articulate the building in a different way so that you get more height in one part and less height More of a feel of a sort of in another part. up/down nature of Mass. Ave. that you get as you go along the street. And we think it's resulted in what is a much better building at the end of the day.

We've also looked hard at responding to the question about housing. And this, you know, this is an open space here that is perhaps not as well used as, you know, people

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might have hoped or liked or thought in the beginning. And it -- we think it's, it is really an ideal spot to bring a small, slender residential tower. It would bring as many as, you know, 130 residences to the Lafayette Square Park, to (inaudible) Park, and enlivening this piece of the city, anchoring, you know, anchoring this from a distance when you come down Mass. Ave. or you come down Main or come down Mass. Ave. from the other direction or you come up Sidney, there's really nothing that anchors this very important intersection and this is the building that we think can do that.

So there are -- just to sort of going through a little bit of the nitty-gritty and then I will let David Manfredi take over.
We're still working with Claim Stub at 300 Mass. Ave., we're working with August Manfredi on the residential project. And David will step in in a minute to take you

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through some of the planning thoughts. But just to sort of talk a little bit about the numbers.

This is what we were entitled to build back in January of 1988. 1.9 million square feet of non-residential space, lab, office, hotel, all of that retail. A commitment to build at least 400 residential units in roughly 400,000 square feet of space. total of those two obviously adding up to 2.3 million square feet. The Zoning gave us the ability to build more housing if we so chose with a one-for-one offset on the non-residential areas of the 2.3 million square feet remained a cap. And in fact that is what we did. We built 674 units at a little more than 700,000 square feet, which meant we only actually built 1,00,573 of our 1.9 million in commercial entitlements. can see we have 5,000 square feet at the end of the day we didn't build.

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Our amendment looks to sort of simplify some of the language of the Zoning. We've taken out all of the language about potential to trades back and forth of residential and non-residential because at this point that's all history in its facts. And simply said that we're proposing that the amended district, the expanded district would be entitled for 1,820,000 square feet of non-residential space, which is still less than the 1.9 that we started with. square feet of residential space which with our current designs would get us to roughly 800 units of housing. And that brings us to a total of two million-660. When you look at sort of what's left, what does that leave us for development? It leaves us 246,000 square feet on the non-residential side which is just about what our proposal was to you a It leaves us 119,000 square feet year ago. on the residential for a total of 365,000

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square feet of new development.

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Now since we are expanding the site, just to sort of understand what's the difference between what we're proposing and what would be currently be entitled under the current Zoning construct, the site -- the 350 Mass. Ave. site is 50,400 square feet, round Add a 2.75 FAR, that means we could numbers. build 139,000 square feet of space on that We're asking for the 246. si te. means it's a net increase of permitted GFA on the non-residential piece of 107,868 square On the residential piece, this is land feet. that is currently within University Park. All we have is the 5,000 square feet that we never built. So we can still build that I But what we're asking for is 119. suppose. So that brings us a net add of 113,000 square feet there for a combined total of another 221,000 square feet on a somewhat expanded footprint.

And with that I'm going to let David take over and take you through some of the planning thoughts that we've worked on with David and with Quinn Stubbins and then we can come back in the end and address more of the nitty-gritty.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Thank you, Peter.

DAVID MANFREDI: Good evening. My name is David Manfredi from Elkus Manfredi Architects. As Peter said, we are working in collaboration with Scott Simpson is here from Quinn Stubbins.

I think you all know the site. We are looking west on Mass. Ave., and the site frontage between 350 Mass. Ave. and the east perimeter of the site is about 275 feet. So there's significant amount of frontage, and you can see it's a series of different buildings today. Now looking east you can see Novartis, the old Necco building in the

background. And so we are looking for the edge of the site at Blanche all the way over to this point. That's the 275 feet of frontage on Mass. Ave.

And then site two, the residential site, as Peter mentioned, is the space adjacent to the fire station and the artwork that currently occupies that space.

So we are looking tonight at both of these sites, and I'm going to blow each one of these up a little bit bigger so you can see with a little bit more detail. But this gives you a sense of the footprints of the two buildings.

On the west side of Sidney Street the residential building, and what you're looking at is the ground floor plan. And this little piece of retail actually extends out. It's a one-story piece, and then the residential footprint above is simply -- it's almost a square. And what -- obviously what we're

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trying do is get this retail close to Mass. Ave., part of the continuous street wall of Mass. Ave. and still preserve open space with the notion that it's a great restaurant site that could spill out and activate this space. And then on the 300 Mass. Ave. site clearly the intent is to build strong street wall on Mass. Ave., continuous retail, absolutely I think one of the things we minimal lobby. have all learned with these -- both office and life science buildings, actually, is that we want to minimize lobby space, we want to maximize the opportunity for retail frontage that's more a part of the streetscape then it is a part of the architecture above. I think of these ground floors as the vertical plane of the public realm and it connects to the horizontal plane of sidewalk. You know this building at 350. It has retail in it today literally that wraps around three sides of the building, and then loading docks on

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Blanche. And loading docks on 300 Mass. Ave. would mirror that. What the rebuilding of this site actually, one of the benefits is really to create a better front door, a better pedestrian access to the grocery store beyond, and improve this what is today really a service drive.

So if we look at the two sites, this is a relatively small footprint. The basic residential floor plate above is about 8,000 square feet. It's a little bit bigger on the ground floor. We get the footprint of retail, and we get a lot of footage because it's a very little -- it's a very narrow little piece, so you get the frontage on Mass. Ave. and you got frontage along Sidney street, a residential lobby on the corner of Green and Sidney, and then some service access and amenities for the residential. And frankly the -- our determination or our thought about where that building line is is

determined by the tower of the firehouse.

Our goal was to preserve that view to the tower from as far a distance down Mass. Ave. as possible. And what we preserve here, maintain is about a little more than 3,000 square feet of open space that can, as I say, accommodate that kind of active use which as Roger and Peter said, obviously is intended to make sense with everything that's happening across the street at Lafayette Park.

On the 300 Mass. Ave. site, just a little bit bigger, you can see that like many of the buildings in University Park, the intent is that there's a through lobby, there's access on Mass. Ave., an access on Green Street and to this central lobby. There's continuous retail frontage that wraps around the corner. And as I said, this is about 275 feet of frontage so it can have some real impact on Mass. Ave. And you're

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looking at retail built in and obviously the demising lines are fictitious at this point, but the intent is that we can accommodate tenants of different sizes, and with a reasonable amount of retail depth. about 50 feet of depth. This is about 85 feet of depth. This is about 13,000 total square feet of retail possible. So you can imagine three, four, five tenants, the kind of diversity and scale of retail frontage that is -- I'm going to show you in a moment a plan of all of Mass. Ave. from Central Square, and it's remarkable how consistent that pattern of retail development is along Mass. Ave. in terms of depth, in terms of storefront, and I think this fits right into You can see the core of the that pattern. building and the center of the building service off of Green.

The opportunity for a little bit of open space here which is quite deliberate,

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its location I mean, in terms of the entrance to the grocery store, and a little bit of a definition that we think it can enhance that, which is a little bit hidden today.

I'm going to show you a series of views up and down the street. And this is clearly a Zoning Petition and not an architectural design presentation, so they're really just to give you a sense of the size and scale of these buildings and how they fit into this context. So first looking east on Mass. Ave., obviously we're at Norfolk Street looking east, existing conditions today, and the exact same view, we're drawing over the photograph, you can see the residential building set back off of the street and as it comes down and then its ground floor actually sticks out a little bit further. And then 300 Mass. Ave. beyond, and just see a little bit of that street wall and how that street wall can fill in and maintain some of the

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continuity of Mass. Ave. on the south side of the street. So what we're showing you is the height that would be allowable under the Zoning Petition both for the residential building and its penthouse and the height that would be allowable for the office, life science building with its penthouse. drawing includes a 32-foot tall penthouse on one part of the building. And what you can see in the model probably better than in these perspectives is unlike the former submission, the opportunity to actually manipulate this massing and achieve the square footages that Peter described, but push a good part of that massing back off Mass. Ave. and get a little bit more manipulation of the massing on the street and some of the diversity that I think is part of what Mass. Ave. is about.

Getting in a little closer, now we're across the street at Joe Roan Park

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(phonetic), and you can see obviously the fire station at 350 Mass. Ave. and then the opening in between. And so we are in type This is 14 stories of residential as now. Peter mentioned. About 130 units. The floor plates are about 8,000 square feet. Itis almost square in plan. You can see that in the model. And we haven't really -- we haven't designed a building at all, and we haven't really manipulated the massing very The opportunity, though, is as you can much. see a little bit in the model, the opportunity to kind of slide some forms passed each other and create some thin proportions to what is a relatively small footprint. And then beyond, you're looking at the retail at the base of 350. And then the profile of 300 that would actually reach the street -- well, it all reaches the street, but the taller profile that is seven stories and then the profile beyond that is

four stories.

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Directly in from across the street, excuse me, into the park and the view of the building, and you can see the opportunity to -- this is that one-story piece that kind of projects out of the base of the building. The retail goes into the base and so it can have that frontage that wraps around. Obviously we'd like to think that this can be very openable kind of storefront. Take advantage of that open space. Spill out into And the terrace we're the open space. showing above is probably an amenity for the residents, meaning that there's some kind of common space for the residents on the second floor. But, again, the sense of we've seen that in a number of places in Cambridge, the opportunity to get active spaces on second floors that just animate the street a little bit more.

And now look -- a couple of views. I'm

1 going to walk west starting from in front of 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 seven-story piece is set back. 9 10 11 12 significantly less than what we saw 13 14 15 16 17 18 275 feet of frontage. 19 20 21

the Novartis building, and you can see the old Necco building. And now you can see a little bit about what I'm talking about, the opportunity to manipulate this massing so that there is the seven-story piece, the four-story piece, and the rest of the That horizontal dimension is a little bit more than 40 feet. So you can get a profile on the street that is actually, I think, previously. And then we walk a little bit further west down the street. And, again, this is not architecture, but simply the massing diagram, that lower portion that's four stories that retail, as I said, there's If you take out 35 feet of lobby, we have the opportunity to do 240 feet of retail, continuous retail frontage. And think about that as part of

the streetscape, and actually really separate it from the -- visually separate it from the building above so that as you get in close to it, really use -- and this again is not architecture, but use all of the vices that we have to really create small scale active spaces that can be openable and operable, that can hold that kind of view corner down the street, connect the vertical with the horizontal and create the kind of enhanced streetscape that we've talked about so much.

This is the diagram that I mentioned.

This is existing, what's out there today, and we just did a survey up and down the street all the way from River Street down to Albany and it's kind of fascinating obviously. On the west end it's quite continuous, but what I find very interesting here is how consistent the depth of that retail is. Now part of it is clearly land ownership, you know, buildings that face to Green and

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buildings that face the Mass. Ave., but you get this kind of consistent depth of 50 to 60 feet of retail depth. You get quite an interesting mix of uses between the different categories of retail. You start to -- it starts to break apart a little bit as you get a little further east towards the river, and we have an opportunity to fill some of that i n. And so, the pieces that are proposed -this is the retail that would be at Sidney and Mass. Ave. with its kind of open space, terrace space out in front of it, and then that retail that that's the frontage that I'm talking about on Mass. Ave. and the depth that varies from about 50 feet to about 85 feet in-depth, that's kind of in that, I don't know, paradigm of Mass. Ave. And you can see, you know, there's probably about 275 feet right there, and I think there's about six, seven tenants right there, and that's the kind of diversity that we would seek to

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If you look at the streetscape today as it exists, again, we're going from Albany all the way over here to River. This is simply the streetscape of buildings. And what we've done, this is Necco, Novartis and Landsdowne And you can see the building --Street. outline of the buildings beyond. So you see 35 Landsdowne. You're seeing 100 Landsdowne Street, 40 Landsdowne Street. So you're seeing those profile of the buildings beyond. And then here's the block of small buildings that we're talking about, and then 350 Mass. And then as these buildings are laid Ave. in, the opportunity to manipulate this massing in a way that you hold almost two-thirds of that frontage down to that four-story level, let some of it go up to seven and the rest of it go up to seven, but push back 40 feet or the street. And, again, on the corner of Sidney and Mass. Ave., the

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residential tower, and that's drawn at what would be allowable under the Zoning at 165 feet.

And so that is the proposal as we present it to you tonight, and we are available to answer all of your questions.

PETER CALKINS: And I just have one little piece that I might have mentioned before but, you know, I know there are always questions that come up about traffic and what does this mean for traffic generation. so I just thought I would address that slightly. Those of you who have been around for a while will remember that back in 1988 in addition to the Zoning, we all signed a traffic mitigation agreement for University It was probably one of the first Park. traffic mitigation agreements around. It set a p.m. peak hour trip gap of 1700 cars for University Park as it was ultimately developed. Over the years we've been pretty

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successful at implementing traffic mitigation measures. You know, keeping the driving down. I think our single occupancy number is down to 48 or something like that. 48, 50, somewhere in that range.

The counts that we did about a year and a half ago in November of 2010 which were we brought VHB which we do every year to, you know, do traffic counts at our garages and then make estimates of the parking that's generated from other uses, indicated that at that time, you know, p.m. peak hour was 1,010 Well below the 1700 gap. cars. We asked them last April in connection with our first petition to look at the effect of 300 Mass. Ave., and their indication was that that would probably add 125 cars to that number. So that would bring us to 1,135. We haven't gone back to them yet to update for the residential piece, but you know, if there's two cars per thousand and even half of those

cars are coming in -- or two cars per unit.

One car, one car per two units which is about our usage. So if we have 130 units, we might expect that 60 or 70 of those residents might have cars. That's about what we're averaging across University Park. If even half of those people came in at that peak hour, that would only be another 30 cars on top of that.

We're well below that original commitment of 1.7.

And that's true, I don't think we even mentioned -- we're so used to having talked about it. We're not intending to build a single additional parking space with this project. We do have three parking garages near University Park with about 2600 cars. We have the capacity within those garages to be able to handle this additional usage both from the 300 Mass. Ave. building and also from the residential. So we won't be adding any parking to the supply.

1 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 2 Do we have questions or do you want to 3 go to public testimony now? 4 WILLIAM TIBBS: Public for me. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. So I think 6 Liza probably is coming around the corner to 7 get the sign-up sheet if there is one. Yes. 8 Nobody signed up to LIZA PADEN: 9 speak. 10 HUGH RUSSELL: Nobody signed up to 11 speak. 12 There maybe are people who wish to 13 speak. So the rules of the Planning Board 14 are that you -- people can speak when they're 15 called upon. They should limit their remarks 16 to three minutes. They should give their 17 name and address to the recorder. If your 18 name is subject to any kind of ambiguity in 19 spelling, we'd appreciate it if you would 20 spell it. And so then I will -- I think I 21 see a City Councillor. Would you like to

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speak first?

COUNCILLOR E. DENISE SIMMONS: No, just hear to listen.

HUGH RUSSELL: Does anyone el se wi sh to speak? Mr. Matose.

So Mr. Matose will speak first and then I'll recognize you.

My name is Robert ROBERT WINTERS: Winters. I live at 366 Broadway, and my only question -- I'm generally supportive of the idea, including the building of the housing there. I guess my question really is simply Is that the one alarming aspect of thi s: this is still, you know, takes a little getting used to the height that's being proposed in conjunction with what -- maybe it's just my old fashioned getting used to what I'm used to; right? So I wondered to what degree is there as far as the economics of this, how necessary is it to have the heights both from a, you know, money making

1 points of view or from the city's relentless 2 desire to build housing anywhere and 3 everywhere? How negotiable is the height is 4 my basic question? 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 6 Sir, would you like to speak? 7 PETER CALKINS: Sure. 8 HUGH RUSSELL: No, Peter. I was 9 recognizing the person behind you. 10 PETER CALKINS: Right behind me, 11 okay. 12 JONATHAN KING: Good evening. 13 name is Jonathan King from 40 Essex Street 14 right in Central Square. Actually, I'm here 15 to hear the K2C2 presentation. I was not 16 aware of the scale of this proposal, but our 17 neighborhood association has been following 18 closely the plans for Central Square, and I 19 would say -- well, I'll just speak for 20 myself. I mean, these buildings are too 21 tall. They're just absolutely out of scale

1 with the Cambridge community. That residential tower is, you know, kind of an 2 3 (inaudible) residence in Cambridgeport on the other side of the street. I noticed there's 4 5 no shadow analysis. Clearly it's going to be 6 significant. But I would just say as a 7 resident, both buildings are too tall; right? 8 Necco building would set the normal roof line 9 that might carry down. Those of us who live 10 in Central Square and have to continually 11 walk by the two tall office towers in Central 12 Square, you know, are very sharply aware of 13 these questions of scale. And we've had many 14 discussions that we don't want the 15 residential neighborhoods to be Kendall 16 We don't want to be Stamford, Square. 17 Connecticut. I presume this is market rate 18 housi ng. This is not housing that, you know, 19 that our children will be able to afford. 20 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. I assume 21 that this housing would conform to the

1 affordable housing requirements of the city 2 which means about 13 percent of the housing 3 would be affordable --4 PETER CALKINS: Yes, that's correct. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: -- people of ordinary 6 ci rcumstances. 7 Yes, sir. 8 TOM STALLMAN: I'm Tom Stallman from 9 19 Channing Street in Cambridge. 10 HUGH RUSSELL: Tom, you can --11 there's a lever on the left side that allows 12 you to raise the whole podium up to a 13 reasonable level. 14 TOM STALLMAN: There you go. Thank 15 you. 16 I'd like to speak to what it's like 17 walking this street which I do often, and the 18 wonderful difference that that existing park 19 next to the firehouse makes. It's 20 extraordinary compared with most of Mass. 21 Ave. and Central Square in that it has some

15 don't like using the word gritty, but it's 16 wonderfully gritty, and I like it. Instead of having buildings right up against Mass.

Ave. and just making them taller, there's an

I don't object to the density per

And I think there's an opportunity

What I do object to is removing that

opportunity here to introduce a little bit

more green, a little bit more nature to Mass.

And I think Central Square needs that. Ave.

19 20 21

depth to the green. There's big trees there. And I don't, I don't object to the heights per se. se. whole park and putting building there i nstead. here to have it both ways if that same model that's up here where you have a very deep park off of Mass. Ave. that allows for these big trees in a different sort of park in a typical urban park, if you were to extend that same vocabulary to the 300 Mass. Ave. site, rather than maintaining that current sort of gritty -- people in Central Square

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1	Every opportunity that we have to put it in
2	there, we ought to grasp as it. So don't
3	object to the heights. I do object to losing
4	so much green area, and why not put it at 300
5	also? Then you can have the you can have
6	the residences, and you can have the offices
7	and the other retail stuff, but you're
8	introducing this greater depth of green
9	space.
10	Thank you.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
12	I recogni zed you, James.
13	JAMES WILLIAMSON: Go ahead.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: I recogni zed you,
15	James.
16	JAMES WILLIAMSON: Do you mind?
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Just I would like you
18	to speak and I'll recognize the next person.
19	JAMES WILLIAMSON: I wasn't quite
20	ready if that's all right.
21	JULIAN CASSA: Hi, my name is Julian

Cassa, C-a-s-s-a. I live right around the corner on Windsor Street. You can't see it. It's right above and Main Street. This directly affects me for sure. I'd like to say a few things.

One, I have a serious issue with the height. I theoretically have zero problem with both developments, which is a little unusual for me to feel that way, but I will say that I think that's wonderful and obviously we know that's an eyesore over there. This is my first Zoning Board meeting and so I'm going to raise a couple things for you to think of or questions.

One, even though they're not adding a lot of traffic and they're adding no parking spaces, that area is extremely busy, especially the peak times. And so I'm a little hesitant of the height. I'm hesitant of the amount of total space you're adding. Like, we could add more retail and less

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residential. If you could find in it in your heart or in a way to actually continue to keep some of the green space, I think that's a good idea. One of the things that I've seen at some of the meetings going on in the city around here about this stuff, is that people want a central place to meet and they don't want to feel like they have to stand on a street corner, which is part of the problem in Central Square. So, height I have an issue with. Otherwise I think it's a great thing overall. And I would just wish we could really find a way to -- how do I say this? Maybe not move so quickly. I mean, whenever we give up this space, in 100 years from now Cambridge is going to look like Times Square. And so I guess my question or problem is a macro broad one of which this specifically is not necessarily a problem to me or in the front. It's the fact that when you put this conjuncture within the 30 things

1 that are going to get done over the next 2 And I just wish we move a little decade. 3 slower and maybe keep the height a little bit 4 lower or find a way to maybe to do one 5 project and then another five or ten years to 6 do the second project simply because I don't 7 see what the rush, Cambridge the city is in. 8 It's extremely dense. It's we're doing great 9 with the surplus as a city. We're doing 10 wonderful projects when these projects do get 11 put in. They are wonderful. I just wish to 12 the Zoning Board that you would think about 13 maybe staggering or slowing some of the 14 growth just because it's gonna happen no 15 matter when -- it will always happen. I just 16 wish it wasn't happening within the next five 17 or ten years. 18 Thanks. 19 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 20 Does anyone else wish to speak? 21 Okay, James.

JAMES WILLIAMSON: Thanks. James Williamson, 1000 Jackson Place.

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3 I -- a summer, many summers ago before

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with friends who were living in a house that

all of this construction I spent the summer

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was about to get demolished across the

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backyard from the famous Peter Valentine

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house just below the edge, bottom edge of the

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This area is back in the recesses of

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my mind near and dear to me, but it doesn't

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look at all like it used to, that's for sure.

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And change, if it's done well, is necessary

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and inevitable and welcome if it's done well.

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I have a concern about the impact on

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Lafayette Square, which is, I think, now

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recognized as a successful urban space which

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we ought to cherish, support, and protect in

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what we allow to happen around it.

of the park space with residential

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guess one wonders if this -- the elimination

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construction and some retail is going to help

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that or is it going to impinge upon that. Anybody who takes the No. 1 bus down Mass. Ave., knows that there's one stop in front of the Asquard (phonetic) and it -- the service already -- I mean try to get on the bus, never mind -- forget about getting a seat on the No. 1 bus. know where the public transportation capacity is going to come from to support this. already seen an impact in terms of alcohol license jiggering, where All Asia has been an important funky place, the kind of place that we recognize in our studies of Central Square, we want to preserve and support. deal has already been made involving modifying city regulations governing where you can have a liquor license, what sort of entrances and exits you have so that the owner of All Asia can move around, move a place, and locate it on Prospect Street away from Central Square. So we're already seeing

1 impacts from this, you know, that we may not 2 necessarily find our optimal, whatever word 3 you want to use, for the other areas that are 4 a concern to us. So -- and the last thing is 5 having unfortunately gotten here late, I'm 6 not sure what the overall impact of the 7 height and density is going to be, but I 8 presume that it wouldn't be here under a new 9 modification if it weren't more significant 10 than had been intended sometime ago. 11 that is of concern to me, and I'm just not 12 sure we want to live in Route 1, you know, 13 along Route 128, migrating more and more to a 14 community that some of us still value as a 15 community not as an industrial park. 16 thank you. 17 HUGH RUSSELL: Does anyone el se wi sh 18 to speak? 19 Sure, please come forward. 20 ROBERT SIMHA: Robert Simha, 21 S-i-m-h-a, 303 Third Street.

I just want to make one suggestion for the consideration of the Forest City people and also to reflect some of the concerns about small scale retail. One of the things about 300 Mass. Avenue is that the lobby orientation from Massachusetts Avenue to Green Street would suggest, and the fact that as you exit on the Green Street side, you are almost lined up with the garage of the existing Forest City development.

One of the things I would hope they would consider is to consider instead of just having a lobby, is to develop a gallery or a galleria through the building so that the interior of the building can be enlivened with perhaps really small scale retail activities, increasing the amount of retail space in the area. And also providing for public connection from Mass. Avenue through the building through the garage which would encourage people using the garage to shop in

these retail spaces. 1 That's my suggestion. 2 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: 3 Yes, sir, please come forward. 4 JOOKUN LIM: My name is Jookun Lim, 5 J-o-o-k-u-n L-i-m. I live on Essex Street, 6 I want to address the scale issues. 34. Ιf 7 you go across Mass. Ave. just right across 8 the street is an R-free zone. And if you go 9 further into Essex Street where I live is an 10 So within two blocks of here are RB Zone. 11 fairly low density places. So here you're 12 trying to transition from a really high 13 density scale into a fairly residential area, 14 which is sort of reasonably low density. 15 That is I think an anomaly in terms of how, 16 you -- how you define anomaly that I think 17 needs to be addressed. Other than that, I 18 think -- I like the idea of sort of making 19 the street more active and maybe the 20 sidewalks can even be bigger so that the park 21 will sort of extend to the sidewalk and

1	become part of the open landscape. But,
2	again, the design has not addressed the idea
3	of the transition from what is a relatively
4	low lying residential zoning into this
5	massive contrast and I think it needs to be
6	addressed.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Is there anyone else
8	who wishes to speak?
9	(No Response.)
10	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, I see no one.
11	So we will now does the Board wish to
12	discuss this at this time or ask any
13	questi ons?
14	PAMELA WINTERS: I have a quick
15	questi on.
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Sure.
17	PAMELA WINTERS: Is it 120 or 180 in
18	terms of housing in terms of height as of
19	ri ght?
20	PETER CALKINS: As of right north of
21	Green Street here is 80 feet at the moment.

1	PAMELA WINTERS: Oh, 80 feet.
2	PETER CALKINS: With some
3	modifications due to the Overlay District.
4	So this is proposed at 165. This is proposed
5	at 115.
6	PAMELA WINTERS: As of right it's 80
7	feet and you're proposing 165; is that
8	correct?
9	PETER CALKINS: Yes.
10	PAMELA WINTERS: Okay, thank you.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Any other questions?
12	Bi I I .
13	WILLIAM TIBBS: Can you talk a
14	little bit about height and why you picked
15	the 185 and how variable is that
16	PAMELA WINTERS: 165.
17	WILLIAM TIBBS: I'm sorry, the 165
18	and the variable and what your thought
19	process was.
20	PETER CALKINS: Well, the thought
21	process was there's both a financial

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component to it and there's a design, urban design, you know, component to it. As David pointed out, this is a fairly small footprint of a building, 8,000 square feet. The effect of that is you end up with a fairly inefficient design. Most of our residential buildings are about 85 percent efficient, meaning that 85 percent of the building is occupied by units that people live in and 15 percent is corridors and stairways and service rooms and all of that kind of stuff. This building, because of the ratio on an 8,000 square foot floor of how much common space you have to have to have those same two stairways that would service a 16,000 foot building as well as an 8,000 foot building. To have the elevators, to have the corridors means that the building is about 75 percent effi ci ent. So it's a much more expensive per unit building to build. And it is, you know, helpful to have sufficient mass and density

And

1 that you can sort of eat some of that up with 2 I think, you know, we also enough height. 3 think -- we spent a lot of time looking at, 4 you know, with this model at different 5 heights and what we thought made sense. 6 obviously, you know, it's a matter of 7 personal opinion, but the conversations that we've had amongst our team, certainly with 8 9 the planning staff and with Goody Clancy and 10 with other sort of urban design professionals 11 who are looking at the city at the moment, 12 was that a building of this height, provided 13 you could, you know, keep it a sort of tall, 14 narrow, slender sense of feel, really would 15 be a strong addition to helping to define 16 this Lafayette Square Park. So it was a 17 combination of those two things that led us 18 to the 14-story proposal. 19 WILLIAM TIBBS: Thanks. 20 Any other questions? HUGH RUSSELL:

STEVEN WINTER:

Mr. Chairman, can I

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ask Roger Boothe a question?

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HUGH RUSSELL: Sure, of course.

Roger, I wonder if

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4 could talk to us a little bit about -- we've

STEVEN WINTER:

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of proportion to what is around it, yet it is

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on one of the main streets, one of our main

heard some comments that this building is out

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Avenues. What other kind of urban design

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guidelines that we think about when putting

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buildings this tall that are within a rock's

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throw of much smaller neighborhoods?

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ROGER BOOTHE: As I tried to

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indicate in my opening comments, I think this

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would clearly be a new landmark. If you look

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at the model and think about Lafayette Square

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today, I think we're all so gratified that we

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had a little green triangle in 1983 in our

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book on the Cambridgeport revitalization

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plan. And it took many, many years to get

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that park built, and I personally feel very

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good about its success and I think

1 everybody's feeling it's a great thing. But 2 if you look at the space without the tall 3 buildings, the model there, it has sort of an 4 ill-defined edge along that side. And I 5 think being respectfully set back so far 6 makes a huge difference. We talked about 7 this a little bit in the height discussion we had about Kendall Square when you look at the 8 9 East Gate Housing Dormitory in Kendall 10 Square, it's set back. People don't even 11 actually notice there's a tower there. 12 think you'll notice this one because it more 13 for sure, but by being so respectful to the 14 fire station, I think the fire station 15 retains its landmark quality while 16 overlapping that with a modern, new statement 17 that is definitely a change for the area. 18 But bringing the people living there I think 19 will really help make that entry into the 20 University Park area feel a lot more lively. 21 Yes, it will be more urban, and people have

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expressed some concern about that. think we are looking at -- all throughout this evening, we're talking about changes as we kind of look at how to manage the uses that want to go in the city. And I think this is a good spot for height. And if we had the rest of the model here, there are those towers that were mentioned right in the heart of Central Square, and I don't love them architecturally, and I understand the comment from one of the neighbors that they are tall and you notice them, but they also kind of say that's Central Square. kind of really marks it. This is a very important confluence of Main Street and Massachusetts Avenue and it's now getting a real success on the ground, and I think it's appropriate to mark that with the residential And then if you look at the R&D or life sciences building, it's clearly a smaller impact, I think, than the historic

Necco building. That's been there for a really long time, and it's now quite wonderful having that occupied as opposed to when it was a failing candy factory and then kind of a vacant dead space there. And I think something similar will happen here with having the new users for the retail and new presence on the street.

STEVEN WINTER: Thank you, Roger.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Are we -
Ahmed.

AHMED NUR: I just wanted to comment on Roger's comments. I was also part of the Central Square Advisory Group that this was brought up front to, and my understanding was that the setback and leaving that park behind away from Mass. Avenue somewhere 60 or 65 feet, is part of the accommodating for this height to go, at least the three stories above what they're allowed to. So 80 to 115, that roughly adds up to three floors or so.

1 So about 30 feet higher. 2 PAMELA WINTERS: It's 165. 3 HUGH RUSSELL: 115 is on the Left 4 si de. 5 AHMED NUR: Oh, okay. HUGH RUSSELL: 6 The tower's actually 7 a lot taller. 8 The point being AHMED NUR: Yes. 9 that I was really glad to see that park to 10 remain there and not to be built on so that 11 way it connects to the row which is coming 12 across, and the two parks sort of jive, for 13 lack of a better word, and have a small 14 footprint of 80,000 square feet for floor 15 So that's all I wanted to add. pl ate. 16 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Are we 17 complete? Then we will put this on our 18 agenda at a later date for more discussion 19 and a recommendation to the Council, but 20 we'll take no action tonight. So thank you 21 very much.

1 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Thank you. 2 HUGH RUSSELL: And the next item on 3 our agenda will be the Zoning discussion, and 4 I'm sure there's going to be a lot of set up 5 so we'll take a five minute break so that we 6 can transition to that. 7 (A short recess was taken.) 8 HUGH RUSSELL: We'd like to get 9 started. 10 Okay, the next item on our agenda is 11 the general business item on the Kendall 12 Square, Central Square Zoning Study. 13 Iram, are you going to kick things 14 off? 15 Thank you very much. IRAM FAROOQ: 16 Iram Farooq, Community Development. I'm just 17 going to do a little introduction. We, the 18 Planning Board, went out on a walk. Most of 19 you were on a walk with us to look at Kendall 20 Square at what is being proposed, but we 21 certainly felt like there was a need to have

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a more detailed update here with you given that, you know, things are starting to bubble up, like the public hearing that you just had for Forest City, and this discussion will help set the context for that as well as the MIT discussion that is coming next. And we have, I think most people know we've been working for about a year on the Kendall Square, Central Square planning study. work is primarily being done in addition with staff by Goody Clancy, a team led by Goody Clancy. And we're guided by two committees; one in Kendall Square and one in Central Square. And Ahmed serves on the Central Square Advisory Committee. We have about 20 members on each one. It's a diverse group with residents, business owners, property owners, and institutions all represented to try and get all stakeholders to the table at the same time. We also had a series of public meetings. And our most recent public

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meetings in both squares were just last month we had about 100 people at each one. we're feeling like we're getting good input and feedback from a broad group. process-wise, the other thing I wanted to say is that -- well, today we're really talking about Kendall Square, because our Kendall Square process is pretty close to wrapping We're in the final stages. Up. Central Square is earlier in that phase, it's more roughly halfway through, and we've been -- we started that late because we were waiting for the Red Ribbon Commission report and also because it's just too big a task to tackle all at once.

How is this all going to phase through? The committee is going to formulate its recommendations. We're still working on right now, and they will come to you in a jot version. If you recall what we have for Concord-Alewife and ECaPs, it will come to

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you in a draft version in a document like And we will work with you on the Zoning pieces which will be very conceptual framework of Zoning, and then we'll be working with you over the summer on refining that and coming up with actual Zoning language, working closely with staff. Jeff and Les is assisting us with this as well. And we'll put together something that looks something like this, which is the Zoning Petition and then that will go to City Council as a Rezoning Petition and then be back again to you for public hearing and the whole rezoning process. So there's a lot of -- Bill.

WILLIAM TIBBS: Were you describing the Kendall or the Central or both in terms of the summer work time and fall getting back to the Council?

IRAM FAROOQ: So the process will be the same for both, but Kendall will come to

you first because we hope to wrap that up in the, hopefully this month, and start to bring the conceptual framework to you.

Central we -- the committee process will continue into the summer so it will lag by a few months, and it's, I think, helpful for all of us in terms of just how much workload you all will have as well as staff.

So that will be how it -- I mean, I just wanted to point out that there is a lot of time to really delve into this deeply, but David Dickson today will help set up the discussions that we've been having as a committee and the conceptual framework, the big picture vision, and then that will help us think about MIT's update also coming up later in the evening.

So with that I'm going to turn this over to David Dickson. Can I just recognize that we have a bunch of comm -- we have at least a couple of committee members here.

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1 So --2 HUGH RUSSELL: If you could raise 3 your hands. 4 (Show of hands). 5 Thank you. If you I RAM FAROOQ: 6 have questions for committee members. 7 DAVI D DI CKSON: Good evening. 8 a pleasure and an honor to be able to be here 9 and talk about Kendall Square. Sometimes it 10 takes a long time to talk about Kendall 11 Square, so something like this might be 12 taking too long and over speaking headlines. 13 This effort has been really exciting to me. 14 And I hope everyone has -- I've certainly 15 learned a great deal from the chance to work 16 with the advisory committee and others, and 17 I'm going to try to draw all of that learning 18 What I've really come to into tonight. 19 understand is that Kendall Square has 20 succeeded for several decades increasingly as

it evolved in a really competitive innovation

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district. Largely a single use district. It has worked hard to change in recent years because innovation district is an oxymoron at this time. It really needs to be a community where people, live, work, play, study, and if nothing else, that is the focus of this plan. I want to talk a little bit about the context, the core issues, opportunities and challenges, the vision, and then run through the plan as it's unfolding to give you some context for the work you're going to see from MIT.

The first thing I have to say is having had a chance to -- the privilege of planning with folks from Cambridge and other context, there are some things that never change, and liveability and character and influence on the character of the neighborhood around you, sustainability are very important. There are particular issues here because in one sense the terrific neighborhoods in Eastern

Cambridge are relatively stable places.

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Folks kind of want to live there now and the way they wanted to live 5, 10, 15 years ago in the same kinds of houses. They are right next to the place that is the heart of the fastest changing part of our economy, and an area that needs to change a great deal. charge is how do we find the synergy in that? Where are the benefits and how do we minimize the cost? And of course Kendall Square has a great deal to do, owes a great deal of credit, it wouldn't be here if it wasn't for its illustrious neighbor, MIT. But MIT are increasingly and excerptly bound in terms of each other's success. So I'd say whether you're looking at it from the city, the neighborhood from MIT's perspective, everyone has the shared interest of making Kendall Square more of a community, and in this way a for effective, economic and community-building engine. So we have some

real opportunities here. Kendall Square is probably -- if you measure something like patterns for brain or whatever, the most productive innovation district in the U.S. And that actually all has to do with the density. It is easier to run into people here, learn, be surprised than any other research community center in the U.S. today.

It has made remarkable strides in its transformation from being largely a single use district for it's being a genuinely mixed use innovation community, but there are clearly major steps and we'll talk about those, and it is obviously important to forge not only stronger, maybe the word should be better physical connections, but also economic and social connections to the nearby neighborhoods, to the rest of Cambridge. And clearly we need to, I think, maximize the synergies between MIT, Kendall Square, and the region's economy. And there are real

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Kendall Square is pretty soon going to be out of room to grow. Under current Zoning you could grow by about a little less than 30 percent, probably less growth than it's had in the last decade.

The public real m, there's 100,000 square feet of retail there, but it has not yet come to life. There are spots that are great, but it is not a place that people yearn to be yet or many of them. There are too few public spaces, and there are too few poorly connected and too poorly connected to the surrounding neighborhoods. The physical connections I think are maybe better There are -- but the economic understood. and social benefits, particularly to people who really need jobs, are not really that tangible yet. One thing we discovered is a great many of those seeking to get to Kendall Square to do not yet have good transit

access, and we can do things to fix that.

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Housing, not only is there not enough housing but a particular family, grad students, lower middle income people, all of whom have real reasons in addition to rights to be in Kendall Square are nearby, are thereby -- have a great deal of trouble finding housing now and they're going to have more trouble going forward. And we are pricing ourselves -- well, growth has helped us with a lot of coverage, out of the incubator space that will generate the next generation of great folks. So we have to pay attention to all of these things. But we also have toy pay attention to one more To me it's just fascinating. i ssue. way it makes things easier and in a way much harder. Kendall Square grew during a period where there were a surplus of the bright, educated largely younger folks that are the building blocks of its companies, of its

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research endeavors. That era ended about two years ago, and we are now facing a period of about 20 years where we are educating maybe half the number of folks that companies like those in Kendall Square need. So there is a tremendous competition for bright, young folks that's emerging, and I would say no matter how established any innovation cluster community district is, it is vulnerable to being out competed if the folks who are its building blocks choose to go elsewhere, and today they do not make decisions based on -there are lots of focus groups around this, around where they can find a good job. They know they'll find a good job. They make They decide to go where they can find jobs. the lifestyle they want, and that's about walkability; walking to work, hanging out with friends, great public spaces. Lucki I y that's also what makes a good neighbor for the folks of Eastern Cambridge, and I think a

good piece of Cambridge as a community.

So, while one set of kinds of buildings, increasingly housing, 303 Third I think is a great development, define Kendall Square's success as it has evolved. Probably more than anything else the changing generations of large buildings that house its economic activity, the future is going to be built out of the quality of life that new and old bring together; housing, great places to hang out. It's going to be its quality as a community that is the measure of its success and will fill its new -- its existing and hopefully retail space.

So, the vision which we are crafting, we as the whole group of us, advisory committee, would begin with an enhanced commitment to opportunity, liveability, and sustainability for Kendall Square and for the folks of Cambridge as the basis for continued growth. A newly dynamic public realm to

connect diverse and -- expanded and diverse choices for living, working, living, and playing. If there ever were not a community that's not one size fits all, it's this in terms of the lifestyles it needs to appeal to and should. And a really -- it's not just a letter, but a spirit of partnership between MIT, the city, the folks of Kendall Square, the neighborhood, is really essential. Any one of them could block growth. Together they can all benefit. We can all benefit immensely from a new period of growth.

So, the future of Kendall Square is about great places, and the measure is do they foster community? Do they bring folks together? About mixing, living, working, and playing in ways that foster interaction and clearly a better environment, more sustainable environment, and frankly more responsible transportation access strategies.

So I'll start with place making which,

1 again, is really about bringing folks 2 It's about promoting a sense of together. 3 community. And it is our -- I think our 4 sense, our -- I'll add the committee to this. 5 That this is not just a matter of creating 6 green spaces. It's about a real continuum of 7 spaces from the most personal, quiet, little 8 gardens and courtyards to the most 9 interactive, parks, plazas edged with a 10 reinvented Kendal I Square square and great 11 The edges of buildings that connecti ons. 12 face the public realm similarly should be --13 represent the full spectrum of a continuum 14 from front doors. No building should have 15 Every building should have iust a Lobby. 16 front doors with neighbors and I've got to go 17 back all the way to really active retail. 18 So, to make this tangible, one of the things 19 -- the really great opportunities here is to 20 -- I'll telegraph ahead. We've had, we have 21 three great -- we have two great market

One is Sarah Woodworth, really consul tants. looking at financial feasibility, public/private partnership, there's a market for research commercial space. The other is Mike Burnes, someone's who's got the more interesting job at really looking at real retail, how can we bring the street to life? Clearly increased housing has a lot to do with this, but we are confident that we can add about 100,000 square feet now in all of Kendal I Square. We can add about 150,000 additional here. So probably more than triple the square, the active square footage at the heart of Kendall Square, and create a there-there; Main, Broadway, Third, The Broad Canal should be one of the really vibrant places in America, let alone this region, and The market will support that. I think the stakeholders are interested in working together to make that happen. And by concentrating other building's increased

densities around that, you increase the number of people who could walk there and support it and benefit from it and they can happen. But, of course, we need a much more -- there's much more to a public realm. need more large parks as land becomes We need a whole network of avai I abl e. Just sort of personal places where gardens. one can hang out with a friend and enjoy the I never thought that roof gardens were sun. worth very much until I listened to the folks in Eastern Cambridge, note, and then mourn the loss of some of what they have. And so I went up there and looked around, and we realized there's a chance for a whole new generation of roof gardens that really celebrate the ecosystem in this area. Provide an amazing set of new generation of places that people can go, quirky and different from what we find on the ground. Certainly not the only solutions plazas that

are edged with activity where tables spill out. Where you really, you run into people, very active places all connected into one great continuum network. The folks from East Cambridge Planning Team coined the term sort of pearl necklace, since emerald was already taken, to make sure that this is really a connected system and to the neighborhoods around it, and wherever you see dashed purple is some of the 150,000 square feet of new retail that can bring this to life.

So, how do we make this happen? It doesn't happen by itself or just because the market's there. The city is going to launch a parks and public space planning initiative which will look at all of these parks, and the existing Rogers Park and the other existing spaces planned for this area. And will include way finding which I think is terrific and can really be cool and creative here and in making the system connected.

When we talk about public benefit funds, this sort of sharing of the rewards. We are going to talk about operating funds to program and maintain and make sure there is life in these spaces and they change over time. And we're going to require and reward retail.

So, this is -- I think there are some really very great tangible opportunities.

One is to connect Third and the Broad Canal in a way that is just full of life as we add housing to it, to sort of in-fill sort of gaps and opportunities that are there, and at the same time make sure that as Third Street develops and every part of this area develops, that there is real life on the street. No building -- a building that does not produce more vitality should not be built in Kendall Square.

So let's now look at the sort of built-in environment dimension of this.

About -- Kendall Square has about a thousand

units of housing and a little -- about eight and a half million square feet of commercial mostly research right now. If you look at projects in the pipeline, that's going to grow to about 14, 1500, about 10 and a half million square feet. You'll notice that that growth is about two million square feet of research and a couple hundred thousand square feet of housing, and very little growth in retail, even though the retail's gotten better.

Going forward, and we feel -- we're confident that the market is there to do this, and I'll answer questions as long as you want to ask them about this, we believe that the growth in research should be as closely matched as we can find room to do it. Now, this is really the critical, the operative issue, with new housing. And this is just in Kendall Square immediately. Clearly there are opportunities for housing

in Central Square and along Main and other areas. So that well, commercial space grows by 60 percent, housing would grow a bit more than double, and more than triple and retail more than double. This would represent instead of the three million square feet of growth that's possible now with new Zoning and basically new Zoning, about a little over six and seven million square feet. So we're creating the opportunity for about another three million square feet, most of which is going to housing actually.

So, how might this work? Well, I just sort of picked by -- actually, this is by chance, but it was sort of a cool area. Just one little piece. And here's the Marriott. Here's 303 Third. Here's the Broad Canal. This is Third Street, Broadway, and Main. And so what do we do here?

Well, first of all, we reserve sites that are large enough to accommodate the

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significant floor plates that research needs We don't have many sites left. for research. We think long and hard about using them for other purposes. One reason we can afford to do that is because in this area we have lots of smaller sites, residual sites, sites that can be developed, created through joint development. We certainly don't want to -we don't want to lose the theatre, the culture that's planned for there, but we can add to it. We can work with our good friends at MIT to do more than they have planned and create housing. And then we can require and then reward retail in key areas so that in this picture, there's about two million square feet of new mixed use development. About half of that is housing in this case. About half research. 40,000 square feet of it is retail. That would be approximately six times the amount of retail that is there now, and there's a great public space

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The other side of this is, of course, to look at the buildings we create. So, I sort of organized them into three buildings, into three areas that are really important.

One is the street wall, 85 feet. About the height of 303 Third. We actually thought, as we did a lot of looking, that that represented a very good sort of street It works at 303 Third. wall height. I think everybody did a great job of creating that. And this would be space where it had to be If you couldn't make retail work, acti ve. then lots of front doors like 303 Third has along its side. It could go for a block. We're not worried about separating buildings. We want continuous street frontage.

Then we go from 85 to 200. This is sort of the mid-zone of buildings, the taller they are, the more -- the less we want -- but we wanted no building facades that were more

than basically half a block or a little bit more so that we had a sense of variety. variety's a very important word here. We did a lot of looking, and 175 by 175 seemed to produce that. The higher up you go, could go to 120, the more we want buildings spaced. But then we come to buildings that really are the upper zone, and not trying to get passed that there, and here the same building's a half a block or so or less. And as above 200 feet, we want 100 feet of spacing, and then for housing where we could have small floor plates, go up another 50 feet. But then buildings need to be spaced by 200 feet. And then we can probably get four or five of these buildings if you look at it realistically. And design guidelines really matter. We won't talk about these in detail. But these are basically -- will be offered to you as a basis for discussion with proposals as they come forward. I know you have your

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own thoughts, but we like to give you some ammunition. So clearly the first 85 feet of the people plain we'll call it, probably doing the obvious, but really making sure that this -- every building animates the street and, therefore, animates Kendall Square and offers a (inaudible). Makes it a place that invites people to be. And as we look to the upper above 85 feet, it is really We've done a lot of work about performance. to look at shadows and where we want to prevent shadows. The performance criteria to attach to shadows because public space is so important. A sense of variety. Even all glass buildings will be dull in ten years quite possibly so we want to mix of materials And if it's all glass, you know, and colors. there's variety there, too.

Distinctive skyline. One of the little challenges we have is that we get floor plates up to about 30,000 square feet and

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then we think buildings just get too big. We had Roger's help with this. But a lot of tenants need and wanted -- Legitimately need 60 or 70,000 square feet. And so what we've done is develop a language of connectors that do not unite buildings in form, but can unite floors in some cases, they would never be in the public circulation. This is not a matter of taking circulation off the street, but it is allowing Kendall Square to thrive from a number of different perspectives; as a place of urban design and as a place of global Leadership and research. Active street frontage is hugely important. Educational cultural has been criticized, I think, rightly by some of the advisory committee members who want to make sure that if somebody says their ground floor is a museum, it's a really cool interactive space where the sidewalk is a part of that museum. One way we can do that is because wherever

somebody might want to do that, they're required to do retail. They'll have negotiate their way into a different sol uti on. And the city has ever so kindly to take over space that is vacant for -- and we haven't picked a period of time. It's not just being fitted out for a tenant and put an arts organization, or some other active group that will again interact with people and the street if the building is residential down on the ground floor because in some cases that will be appropriate, there are, just as you approved, from probably our ECaPs presentation and it happened in North Point and 303, there will be townhouses and row houses at the street level with front doors And retail will be exempted from and stoops. FAR calculations, but it will also end require. So in other words, it will require it but you can still have a floor valuable research space so that hopefully the world

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Housing has been a major issue. There is just a little bit of suspicion that the development community has never been able to make housing compete with research and so we want to help. By saying that you cannot build more than 40 percent of your office or research until you have built a significant amount of your -- and that has yet to be defined, but it will be, of your research -of your housing. You cannot finish your research, do more than 80 percent of it or other commercial of it, until you have finished the housing. You can't get passed 80 percent until you've completed the housing that's in your development agreement. should note, something that I think folks can see others take no pride in, you just saw one example, but the -- those who are bashing development proposals who had a grand total of \$80 units when we started, have become

interested in attributing housing in this.

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Community and benefits I think are -everyone should benefit as anyone benefits in Cambridge, and so we want funds, \$2.50 a square foot to support parks in public space. To support and expand transportation. EZ-Ride and things like that to really make the public transit system work. But I think most importantly workforce readiness, education, the kinds of programs that will mean that -- and I'm not trying to be silly here, but any child in Cambridge who lives within -- particularly who can see this, but who lives in a community that hosts this vibrant piece of the economy, should have a shot in participating in it. And think of the fact that we have a labor shortage, that it's important pragmatically, but that this is sort of a new frontier that I think it's important for Cambridge to cross. \$2.50 per square foot contributions would

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be -- it would be in addition to 10 cents per square foot because everything has to be operated and maintained and also programmed. So it would be great.

So I want to finish much more quickly with sustainability and transportation. Sustainability is really a matter of the fact we're giving people the right to develop more and we can ask more back and should. Cambridge would want to. I mentioned sustainability as something one will say anywhere in Cambridge, and here we have some real opportunities to require LEED or its equivalent LEED gold or its equivalent in terms of criteria that buildings should meet, encouraging on-site generation, co-generation, and in other -- and really making sure that folks do not need to drive here no matter where they live in this region and other things.

And then when it comes to

transportation, this to me is one of the most intriguing, when we did work on ECaPs about ten years ago, we were so proud of ourselves, we developed a series of strategies that cut the then anticipated traffic generation by 50 percent with the same square footage, and it hasn't nearly reached the levels that we were proud to cut it to. In fact, we had parking maximums that perhaps were a bit excessive, but, you know, we learn from our mistake.

So we are -- have a lot of, I think, real confidence that initially with TMA, with EZ-Ride and similar tools, and then working with our dear MBTA, that we can provide much better access, not only for folks who can already get here, get here more easily, not only for anybody that lives in Kendall or Central or Eastern Cambridge or Central Cambridge, to get here without having to drive, so walk. Either if they can't get to the T now, but also for the roughly 50

percent of the folks who work here who have a much harder time than they should by getting here by transit. The critical sums analysis, you're all familiar, with looked at this area and basically the results are -- there were no significant repercussions from this development. I look to the folks from the city can answer this more.

So here is Kendall Square in five -no, 10 to 15 years, maybe sooner. You will
notice the Volpe site is included here. I
should note that every bit of public policy,
no matter which party you're part of, and the
future of Kendall Square are all about its
making a transition and to be a more
productive asset for everybody. And this is
the city's chance to get ahead of that
process and create the rules of engagement,
so to speak, not that it will be a battle.

So I want to finish by talking about some of the implications for MIT, and I

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should note they've been a very active partner, and from my standpoint, and I can't speak for them, made a lot of changes in response to the advisory committee has talked about and we talked about. And I'm kind of looking forward to where that is now.

But some of the things to think about. That they are very much -- one of the ironies here is that everybody needs housing but nobody's quite in the business of providing it, so we all have to share the burden. MIT is graciously going to step forward I hope with a lot more housing than they had additionally had proposed. It's about activating Main Street, which means the retail in this area first should go to Main Street, and then if there's retail market, we can really establish and bleed in to other areas, maybe in more truant MIT, and I think they've become very supportive of bringing Main Street to life. We also think that

their ability to engage Main Street and really bring MIT's story there is good for everybody, including them, and they'll talk a lot about that. And to connect the infinite quarter to the public realm is a miracle other than at Mass. Ave. We want to really enhance public spaces.

Kendall Square and Main Street I guess I really talked about that. Encourage our good partners to provide more visible and clearcut paths through the institutes to the river, because one of the great ironies is you know it's there, but it's hard to get there. Activate connections to the Broad Canal because they own -- it's also some of the real estate that can really make that connection just terrific.

We want to mix new and old, and I think find a way to do that. And one of the things I didn't mention earlier but well, no, I probably said enough. So on this note -- I

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won't say anymore. I look forward to any questions you have or see the floor to my following actor.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you, David.

Are there questions?

IRAM FAROOQ: I just wanted to define one or two things that David said that I just want to make sure. So, for instance, when he was talking about full block buildings at 85 feet, I think we're saying that but there are really not a lot of opportunities where somebody could build a building that is a full block except for the on the Volpe side, in which case you wouldn't really want a building that is a full block And we have the plan as David showed, the three-dimensional plan which will be part of the planned document that you will be referencing that talks about connectors through those blocks so that we have humane

city streets throughout.

And then the second point was about retail. The city is not actually going to take over unoccupied retail. But we did -- but what we have proposed is that we would work in partnership with the property owners because we find that the Art Council actually is really interested in being able to do short-term pop-up events. It's starting to happen a lot in Central Square, and that would be something that the city could help partner with development to make that happen.

And also, finally, I wanted to say that the public -- a lot of the very specific stuff that David had in the presentation today, is still under discussion at committee and we need to kind of do some checks with entities even like the Law Department when we talk about the fund. We need to make sure we actually have the authority to do that. So those kinds of checks will be ongoing. So

1 what you eventually see might be slightly 2 different from what you've seen today, but 3 these the principles that we are working 4 towards right now. 5 Thank you. 6 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 7 DAVID DICKSON: Maybe we should both answer questions. 8 9 Thank you. 10 Any questions? 11 HUGH RUSSELL: Bill. 12 WILLIAM TIBBS: I guess I have some 13 questions and I would hope that we could, for 14 whatever amount of time we're willing to 15 spend on this, that it can really be a discussion because I think that's what we're 16 17 here for. I guess I have two questions and 18 I'll ask both of them. 19 One is what are the -- you kind of 20 excited me with all these ideas and concepts 21 and stuff like that. And what are the

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mechanisms that really make this stuff work? The, you know, we've heard the term that Zoning is a very blunt instrument for these things and, you know, we have our overlays and stuff like that. You commented on it a bit when you said that we could do things like actually stage and have townhouse type things there. But in terms of -- from an urban design perspective, what are the things that we should be thinking about and the city should be thinking about in terms of how to really make this work? Because I've been on the Board a long time and, you know, we've talked about retail, we've talked about open space, how those things were interpreted and how those things are enacted and implemented can make a world difference as to whether or not something is successful or not. That's my first question.

I guess my second question is as you look at whatever the vision you sort of -- as

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you look at these cute little sort of drawings you have and you have a vision, is there a precedent or an example or a prototype that's somewhere else that's real that we can begin to think of what this would be 25 or 30 years from now? As you look at the kind of density, the kind of connections, the kind of package of stuff that you've kind of tossed out at us, and which I think is pretty exciting, what is it? I mean, we hear people a lot talk about is Cambridge going to be blah? You know, is it going to be Times Square? Is it going to be these other places that people really can't get a good handle? And I was wondering from your perspective what you think, and you can answer them in whatever order or together.

DAVID DICKSON: Okay. And I'm also going to try to answer them quickly because I know you have a long agenda. If we want to have a round table, we'd be glad to come

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So, first of all, in terms of the reality, there's nothing more frustrating than a vision that isn't (inaudible) -- I'm going to try to talk in the most prosaic of I think around retail, first of all, the fact that it would be required, it gets you in to the -- gets -- opens the door in the first place. The plan is going to describe the kinds of retail that are appropriate, including those needing to be rethought going forward. Mi chael Burnes who is terrific retail consultant and very interested in A, the kind of retail that we can attract here, and B, the kinds that really will engage the kinds of folks who Kendall Square is meant to attract. Those who live nearby. Those who want to come and want to work here, those who study here. I think we can make very clear the criteria that as you in effect -- I wouldn't use the

word negotiate, but advise the city on projects that come forward, I hope the plan will be very helpful to you in terms of saying is this what we intended? Is this what the promise was all about?

Secondly we paid a whole lot of attention to the market and adding 2,000 to 2,500 units of housing. 1,000 to 2,000 units of housing will bring a new block of Main Street to life. It's sort of a critical -- a threshold. By going over that and still more, I think we have a really good chance to influence the nature of the retail, but have the market do it in terms of retail that is about people who live and work there, not just destination. And I think that's one reason why it's so important that the housing move forward.

In terms of the believability of the housing, which many have asked about, I think there are two things. And I'll begin very,

very specific. If you look, Volpe which is a very big piece of Kendall Square's future, you know, will I think have a great deal of control. You will have been ahead of anything DOT does. And they actually are dispensing of some sites -- disposing some sites right now for similar reasons I read today. But you will be ahead of them in terms of establishing the city's requirements for redevelopment in terms of mix of uses. And, in fact, you'll have the foundation for PUD in place, and I think that will be very effective in terms of securing what you see.

In terms of Boston Properties, there are real development rights here. A substantial portion of them are housing. A substantial portion are also research. But unless they want to leave them on the table or not move forward in tandem, those rights really involve creating housing and our good friends at MIT agreed to comport with

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I'm probably -- I have pieces of your In terms of the vision, we're questi on. doing some similar work, we have been with the University of Washington to create the area -- right next to Seattle right next to the university. They would love to have a Kendall Square. So we spent a whole lot of time looking around the country at what works and what doesn't work. And places like research triangle are falling behind because they're spread out and dull. And places like South Lake Union actually in Seattle or Five-M that Forest City is developing in San Francisco are thriving because you can do all kinds of funky stuff there; shop, hang out, whatever and create and innovate.

The South Lake Union in some ways I
think Kendall Square can be a lot way South
Lake Union. South Lake Union in some ways is
an interesting model because it's newer, it's

responded to market pressures particularly around being a great place to be more recently than much of Kendall Square, and so the mix of housing and public space and sort of coolness is kind of obvious.

One of the things that's very interesting about housing is that it increases in value. Clearly affordable housing and real housing benefits to make sure more people can live with these housing matters. That said, some of this housing will be very valuable. The higher it is, the more valuable it is. The lower floors may be free for other things. Maybe incubator spaces, etcetera, that because the rents or sale prices they would achieve aren't that great. And that's something that South Lake Union has experimented with.

Does this get at your question?

WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes.

21 DAVI D DI CKSON: Thanks.

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I just wanted to say I RAM FAROOQ: one thing about tools for retail because we actually have, I think, a really good model in place on Third Street which we think of as a success story which during the ECaPs Rezoning, we required retail along that edge and have exempted the ground floor retail from counting towards the GFA for the building, and we're proposing that that similar mechanism be in place along the major streets here; so that Third Street, Broadway, Main Street. And we think that that actually really helped catalyze what we're seeing on Third Street which is really a retail cluster beginning to form. So those kinds of tools. Also the design guidelines that we had at North Point that spoke to individual entrances that you were then able to leverage at Planning Board during their review and really insist on having those individual townhouse entrances. So we are certainly

trying to put those kinds of tools into place which, you know, in our next time that we come to you will come with those specifics.

HUGH RUSSELL: I just want to make a couple of observations rather than ask questions. I think what I'm hearing is that there is insufficient critical mass in several areas in the amount of housing, in the amount of retail, and in the way in which the open spaces connect and serve the uses. So those are the -- to create a better environment. Those are the needs we're trying to meet.

There's a strong desire for people to build more R&D space, and that's an economic engine that attracts them.

what I haven't heard is there's the eastern part of the MIT campus is also, you know, five minutes' walk. There's a lot of people who are working and there's some people who are living within the very short

distance of Main Street and I'm wondering how those -- that gets factored into this. I don't think we're planning to tell the institute what -- that they should change their buildings, but that it's part of the economic driver and part of the people who -- particularly the institute wants to see served by this kind of increasing quality, but so that's -- that's what I'm wondering how that gets, you know, expressed in this study.

And then there are a few MIT buildings that are kind of in the way. I think it's a list building is one building that's particularly annoying because it's blank and it's a half a story off and it's in a very important spot on Main Street. And are we -- how are we addressing -- I don't think there are a lot of buildings like that, but there are a few buildings. Now, I would hope we'd have a vision that would say, okay, well, you

1 didn't achieve what we hoped for in the Koch 2 What are some new ideas to enliven Bui I di ng. 3 that block-long frontage which is pretty 4 bl ah. So those are sort of my comments. 5 DAVI D DI CKSON: Very quickly, we 6 will address the Koch Building. 7 And your other points I think are 8 really interesting. They're even a little 9 bit provocative, and I think we'd all love to 10 think more about the interface between this 11 plan and MIT and maybe this will be more 12 usefully thought of by all of us after MIT's 13 presentation but it's a really good point. 14 Thank you. 15 HUGH RUSSELL: Are there other 16 questions or comments from the Board or go on 17 to the next piece? WILLIAM TIBBS: I just want to say 18 19 that this does go to the next piece, and that 20 is that what this really makes me well aware 21 of if I look at our whole agenda for the

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night, is that time is of the essence here. I think because we have things before us which would be great to have the framework in hand that you are talking about. But as you mentioned, it's going to be the haul before that happens, and in this area maybe even later for Kendall Square. But yet I think obviously we will have things before us that require us to begin to do that. And for me I'll just give a reaction that I had to earlier in the evening, is that I wanted to see some context as to what we were thinking about from a broader planning sense to get a better sense as to whether or not that proposal makes sense to me or not. I'm sure that will happen as MIT sort of begins to just talk about whatever they're thinking And so I guess I'm concerned about about. just the flow for the work that we have to do relative to this work, which actually I'm pretty interested in and excited about.

If you want to hear

Well, I guess my

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just wanted to toss that out as --

DAVI D DI CKSON:

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3 about Central Square, it's on this computer,

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too.

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6 thinking is that having heard MIT's proposal

HUGH RUSSELL:

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last year, seeing your description of the vision, I don't think there's a wildly

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different notion behind the two efforts.

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We'll find out more in the next half hour or

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so, but because you're talking to each other,

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there is a -- that's happening now. We'll,

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you know -- we will have to make a

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recommendation what MIT brings to us when

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they bring it to us, which is apparently

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going to be next time, in the next month or

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two or three whatever. They'll tell us

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maybe. Maybe they don't know exactly what

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their schedule is. But -- so and then

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there's the process can go on. I'm not too

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worried about it.

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WILLIAM TIBBS: I guess I do want to say that I am worried about it only because I don't want it to seem like that these are kind of behind the stage or back door kinds of conversations that we are having. as a Board I think have the responsibility and should have the framework that we need for us to feel comfortable about decisions we So that's my concern.

Yes.

Tom, you're reaching for your

Sort of, yes. THOMAS ANNI NGER: guess the only thing that I've been thinking about is that throughout your presentation you make a lot of assertions of things that

Uh-huh.

THOMAS ANNINGER: And you make allusions to the success of this area. what we don't have a lot of is data on just

what it is that these people want. I don't fully know what it is that you're basing your conclusions on.

DAVI D DI CKSON: Uh-huh.

THOMAS ANNINGER: And is it the
Committee's? Is it these focus groups that
you've alluded to a couple times? Is it your
learning from your travels around the country
to what works and what doesn't? Or is there
really a little bit harder data asking for,
for example, people who come here, why did
you come here? Is it -- we know some of the
reasons quite well. I don't think we know
them all. And I for one would be interested
to see if you have such information. I think
it would be interesting to share it with us.

DAVID DICKSON: Uh-huh. I think that's a great suggestion. Maybe we should put something together for you. We've talked to the folks who hired these people about what they said and as the company's

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increasingly worked harder and harder to get them to come here. I think it's very much about what would their life be in a much broader sense. There is a lot of national CEO's for cities is a great website to go look at for a lot of its research, because the corporate side particularly of innovation, the knowledge economy is painting a great deal of attention to where folks want to go before they're 35 because that's when they move. And they're very, very Part of that's backed up by the consi stent. fact that if you look at the last sentence, the percentage of 25 to 30 referrals of college education in center cities, even in Detroit, grew by 40 to 60 percent in most major cities that had any life to them. that was all about the same things that these folks are looking for. They are looking for diversity. And this is what focus group -this is national so I can't -- and I don't

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know what survey -- we have some survey data that will get to you folks here. But they're very interested in diversity, particularly racial economic diversity. They are very interested in options, in different lifestyle choices so that they -- different kinds of music, different places to hang out. tend not to have kids until much later, and so that has become much less. Actually for some -- many cases graduate students are most challenged by that. But folks who come to make job decisions here tend to really be looking for lifestyle for them and not just their kids. I could sort of go on, but I think it would be great to get you that information. Because to me what is terrific if you talk to folks, and they can contradict me, but listen to what I've heard folks in Eastern Cambridge say. East Cambridge Planning. It was amazing East Cambridge Planning Team asked CBT to a little exercise

1 to look at this. And frankly the results, 2 they looked different, there were different 3 points of emphasis. They had some great 4 ideas, sort of pearl necklace theme. But 5 from my perspective at a foundational level, 6 they were very much the same because there is 7 -- you're the community looking at this, if 8 you're MIT looking at this, if you own 9 property, if you're a company, you're all 10 tending to try and create the same place; a 11 place that people really want to live, work, 12 and play. Now, what they want to live in, 13 where they want to work, and how they want to 14 play may differ, but giving them the choices 15 here is what matters. And I would be 16 thrilled to get that together for you. 17 think it would be very useful. 18 Does that get at your question 19 initially? 20 It starts, yes. THOMAS ANNI NGER: 21 HUGH RUSSELL: Ahmed.

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AHMED NUR: I wanted to hear what you -- how we can fix the issue with the I'm assuming from, you know, there are a couple of restaurants per se along -near the Sonesta Hotel that has a riverfront view and really have difficulty getting in on hot summer days. But you leave that and head on west on Memorial Drive, all the way to the Hyatt Regency Hotel as MIT's front to the river, which I, you know, as one of the Board members mentioned, you know, they said the institution owns the real estate and they can do whatever they want to do with it at this But from there what used to be Modern poi nt. Continental Construction, I don't know what occupies it now, but that would be a perfect place for retail, for example, but it's restaurants or sports, you know, clothing has people going to Magazine Beach. And then you go around that area and there's gas stations and what not, but the point just being the

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river needs -- we need the river and the river needs us. And if you can just consider that or take a note and let me know.

DAVID DICKSON: Okay. I wish I had more of an answer, but the answer I would give you would begin and end in terms of what Which is access we're doing here and now. across MIT, but that's, that's a gesture it's not a solution. But I think the Broad Canal is bringing too much more life and frankly those who own it, want to develop there I think can be asked to do this, and I guess we'll respond to really bring that land site area to life as a place where Thursday at three in the afternoon until Sunday night everybody wants to hang out and then enjoy the river. And in fact, it's really the best shot, the umbilical connection of this point of Cambridge and the river. I wish I had more of an answer.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you very

1	much.
2	DAVID DICKSON: Thank you. Really
3	appreciate it.
4	PAMELA WINTERS: David, great
5	presentati on.
6	DAVI D DI CKSON: Thank you. Okay.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, so we'll move
8	on to the next item which is the discussion
9	with MIT.
10	BRIAN MURPHY: While they're setting
11	up, Hugh, if I could Roger and I would
12	like to provide a little bit of context to
13	this. Why don't I wait a minute while people
14	get out.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, so the meeting
16	will come to order and we'd like to keep
17	moving on, we'd like to keep the discussion
18	goi ng. Okay.
19	BRI AN MURPHY: Thank you, Hugh. And
20	I guess in some ways this is sort of a
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the desire for context, and I realize that we are throwing a lot at you all tonight, but I would say that both the Forest City proposal has been animated by specific discussion with staff and with Goody Clancy in terms of how And to an even greater extent, that evolved. I think, the evolution of MIT's thinking has really been in part from the feedback from the Council, the feedback from the Planning Board, the feedback from community discussions, and extensively the dialogue in the Kendall Square committee; that many of these issues that we've talked about have really been central to the Kendall committee.

WILLIAM TIBBS: I don't want to be -- I don't want to disagree with you, but I think it's critically important if that's the case, then the Forest City proposal should have started with here's our proposal and here's how it links to some of the ideas that are being developed and that couldn't

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We on the Board are kind of stuck happen. with the -- trying to make that connection. Hopefully what MIT does brings something to us, that they can begin to do that. I just don't want to get this impression that we have one thing happening, the city is doing this great thing with Goody Clancy and then we have these things and then you tell us well, you know, and they told us well, we've been talking to Goody Clancy. When I, when I look at the ideas presented to me, they didn't present that. They just presented what they wanted to do. They didn't talk about what they were trying to achieve and how to make this place work. I noticed just on the little diagram here that area was a no, and how is this a no? And so I guess to me that's really, really important. to overemphasize that, and I don't want to sugar coat it -- and I'm not saying you are. But I don't want to sugar coat it with the

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fact that we're spending months on end trying to sort this out, and quite frankly it's frustrating for a Board Member for us to get this stuff, and it's good that we're doing this, and then have to kind of digest this stuff in a couple of months or few weeks to try to make real hard decisions on this. that's all I'm saying. I think if that is happening, then I think we need to tell proponents that they've got to link their stuff to at least where they think they are here even if this stuff hasn't gelled yet. They need to say that we've been talking, we've been working with the city, we Here are some goals and here are understand. some things that you're trying to accomplish, and here's how this project is doing that, or else none of this stuff makes a lot of sense to me.

BRIAN MURPHY: Point well taken, and I think, you know, it's part of the fault

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that goes to how much we're trying to sort of pushing here in a short period of time. it's also the challenge, I think, that this is a dynamic process where I guess as we get MIT coming here, as you think of the symbol for an infinite loop, it's that kind of a feedback where it really is the both going on at the same time, and they're sort of learning from each other. But I guess focusing now on the MIT one, I think, you know, as you think about the context as you just heard from David in terms of where Kendall is coming from, I urge you to keep that in the back of your mind as you hear from MIT about their re-imagining Kendall Square. And I think what you bring in here already, hear many of the same notes that I think that were struck by David, because the fact that that's -- this is sort of the process, and I think both MIT felt strongly and I think they wanted to come back to the

Board prior to filing again, given that it had been a long time since their petition had been previously filed and it expired, and the desire to sort of give you the sense of where their thinking was and to sort of note where the conversation -- have a conversation with the Board to give you to that broad review before they come back again with a more fine grain Zoning Petition that would be more value.

Roger, anything else to add?

ROGER BOOTHE: I would just add to a response to your concern, Bill, that both Forest City and MIT throughout this process have come around to adding quite a bit more housing, and that's been something that we've been pushing from the very start. The initial Forest City plan was really just about building a life sciences building. So I think they were quite responsive in showing the housing. We have to figure out whether

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you all think that makes sense there. And similarly MIT started off with something like 60,000 square feet of housing. It went up to 120. And tonight they're talking about some So we've been pushing on 300 units I think. At the same time, I think David that. Dickson made the point that there's only so much more we can build here and try and get the right balances that are quite critical. Something we've been hearing from the business community as a desire for big footprints, and we're nervous about big footprints because they can be hard things to make humanistically acceptable within the urban environment. So we're finding, pushing on every way we can to break those building blocks down which is part of what Goody Clancy guidelines are about. It's part of why I was pleased that the Forest City scheme that we didn't get into a lot of detail, of course, because it's not architecture.

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we're now seeing that that thing that looked like a block that we weren't really comfortable with a year or so ago, now has a good bit of potential to be a better mold. I'm sorry we can't bring everything to you all at once, but it's been 26 meetings of the Kendall Square Committee, and there's still going to be lots more so we're going to be coming back.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. Who's going to start for MIT?

Well, thank you so STEVE MARSH: Good evening. I appreciate the time much. Let me for the record make some here. My name is Steve Marsh from introductions. And I'm joined by some of my colleagues MI T. from MIT tonight. Michael Owu (phonetic) and Sarah Gallop (phonetic) and Pam Delfino (phonetic). Our director of campus planning and design is here as well. And I'm fortunate enough to have David Manfredi, our

architect, join us tonight and Craig

Hammerson (phonetic), our landscape architect
has been a recent addition to the team. I'll
move this back so everyone is in view here.

And Jesse Barone (phonetic), our retail
advisor will be joining us for the
presentation.

First, we appreciate the opportunity to give you an update on the progress that we're making in Kendall Square. I think it's been quite a while since we've been before you and there's been a lot of process that's evolved. So I just want to give you an update as a courtesy to kind of walk through some of the activities that we've had. So, we really feel that a lot of progress has been made possible due to the productive dialogue we've had with the community.

My sense is that we've spent a fair amount of time with the residents, the city staff, and many others in the process. And

we think that the result here is that the plan has significantly evolved for the better. And I want to say that I appreciate the time and effort that the city staff and the community have put in because they have spent a significant amount of time with us with everything from series of meetings and conference rooms to walking Kendall Square in snowy evenings and a variety of other things. So we have appreciated the dedication that everyone has put into this.

I thought tonight it would be helpful to walk you through just the evolution of our thinking in a number of key areas in Kendall.

I think I'd start off by saying we recognize that this petition asks a lot of the city, but we really do believe it's a unique opportunity to, you know, accelerate the revitalization of Kendall Square. And this is by creating not only new lab and science initiatives, which as you recognize

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is the life blood of MIT, but also by making significant investment in housing, in public open spaces, and vibrant retail in the Kendall Square area. So let me touch briefly on the process over the past year.

We filed our petition in April of 2011. That's over a year ago now. And the time has gone by relatively quickly. We received significant feedback from a variety of stakeholders prior to the filing and certainly in the public process when we started the official process. Unfortunatel y our petition expired in the middle of those We felt it was really conversations. important to continue that dialogue because we were receiving a fair amount of input, a lot of good ideas from folks. And I think most importantly we wanted the opportunity to try to integrate as many of those good ideas as we could into our plan as best we could.

Over the last eight months we've been

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activity engaged with a variety of stakehol ders, including the neighborhood groups that have had, as I said, great ideas and put a lot of work together and done a CBT study that we used a bunch of information from and helped shape our thinking. The City Planning Department, the Historic Commission, the Goody Clancy folks, and the process around Kendal I Square play, and MIT academic planners and many others in this process. So let me just say the story of this proposal really frankly a simple one. And that is what was once a primarily a lab and science-based initiative, is really now a more balanced, mixed use revitalization Today we are still very busy trying proj ect. to put the finishing touches on our Zoning Petition which we hope to file shortly. tonight we wanted to provide you an update on three broad areas if we could.

I'm going to ask David Manfredi to talk

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about the project in the context of an integrated public realm that we think can really enhance the broader Kendall Square area.

Next, David, Craig, and I would like to walk you through four areas in the development plan that we really feel are key components to transformation in the Kendall Square area. And then next I would like Jessie to come and talk a little bit about the importance of role that retail play in activating Kendall and the importance of filling in some of the missing teeth in the area.

So let me turn this over to David to set the stage with the public realm.

DAVID MANFREDI: Good evening.

Again, David Manfredi of Elkus Manfredi

Architects. As Steve said, I think it has
evolved and it has been shaped by the work
that David has done the Goody Clancy as well

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as the CBT study, and that has been about exploring connections. And when you look at Kendall Square, and we all now have spent much more time looking at Kendall Square and looking at all of the paths, the existing paths, the potential paths, east/west and north/south, that we through East Cambridge, Wellington-Harrington, and Area 4, Cambridgeport, they connect the neighborhoods Sometimes they fail at to the river. connecting the neighborhoods to the river, but they offer that potential. They connect the neighborhoods to Longfellow, to Broad Canal, and to Boston. These connections depend upon an enhanced public realm, and that's what we really want to spend a lot of time talking about. They depend upon active streets with uses that engage pedestrians, with streets that connect open spaces. open spaces that exist today and that will be developed in the very short future. We also

want to talk about new strategies for way finding. The river is there. The Broad Canal is there. In fact, there's things in the way, and how do we make connections -- how do we enhance the connections that exist today? And how do we take advantage of all of these opportunities for live, work, play, learn that David Dickson talked about? And a large part of that is public realm. It's open space.

Open spaces are places where people come together for a wide variety of reasons, but to socialize, to relax, to collaborate, to learn, to play. Different kinds of places make up a network. That's what we really want to talk a little bit about tonight. That's where our thinking has really expanded. And I want to emphasize the importance of sidewalks. Sidewalks are places where retail can spill out. They are places for public art. There are places for

trees and landscape and shade, for new kinds of way finding. Sidewalks are the glue that holds all of this together.

before, the community dialogue and feedback has really broadened our perspective. As you may recall, in our initial proposal, we really focused primarily on Main Street. And that focus has shifted to a series of opportunities that we think are networked together and we're showing them up on this slide here. Let me just draw your attention to the four areas that we're going to dig into a little bit deeper.

The first is the Broad Canal Way which is at One Broadway along with what has gone on at the housing development along the Broad Canal.

The second is what we're calling the Point Park River Walk, and that's really the extension from the river through the Kendall

Square on Wadsworth Street.

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we've talked about the importance of trying

The third is the Infinite Corridor, and

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to extend that in our planning.

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And the fourth is the Main Street

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we don't actually own or control all the land

So I want to say that I recognize that

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in all of these areas and I think that we are

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looking forward to basically working with

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others to categorize some changes in the

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areas. I also recognize that these types of

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improvements can require significant

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resources, and frankly given the multiple

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ownership, we recognize that it will require

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the coordination of multiple stakeholders in

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here. We anticipate in our proposal calling

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for an open space investment fund that we

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hope will help facilitate the improvements

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across these areas to make sure we're

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catalyzing the change in the Kendall Square

area. So we'll walk you through our thinking in each one of these four key areas. Let me just start -- move it to the next slide.

Let me start with the Broad Canal Way.

And I would say we're particularly excited about this area. It's frankly, I have to tell you, an area where the neighbors and city staff has helped shape our focus. My office is across the street, and I happened to be focussed along Main, and we spent a significant amount of time looking at what I considered the back of this building which I think actually has a fair amount of opportunity in it. So there's a couple themes I want to talk about in this slide.

I would say first after hearing the community and the city's desire for additional housing, we changed our thinking really about a significant commercial development here at One Broadway. I started out with our thinking be being a lab building

1 on this site and had great footprints for it. 2 And we changed that to be an office building 3 with a component of housing. And now we're 4 looking at this One Broadway as a major 5 housing site in our plan. The interesting 6 thing about this is that it's a flexible site 7 and we think that this housing could include 8 some townhouses along the Broad Canal Way. 9 We think there's an opportunity for 10 innovation housing, for the young 11 entrepreneurs that are gathering in the area, 12 particularly the ones that are located at 13 CIC. So this really is a budding, evolving 14 innovation area. And we think there's also a 15 fair flexibility for traditional housing 16 units in this complex. So we believe that 17 this effort really expands the new 18 residential, retail character around the 19 lower Third Street area. It adds to MIT's 20 existing housing in the Kendall area, and 21 also the housing that's created by others

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along Third Street. I also think in this zone that we have the opportunity to further enhance the connections from the neighborhood to Kendall Square around and through portions of this property.

The second theme, if I could, is really I think the Planning Board and the community had highlighted the importance of the Broad Canal. And I think some great work has been done there, but our sense is from walking the site and looking at it, that more can be done to really activate this area. So we're now focussed on an improved Broad Canal recreational and retail environment. We've gained insight from the neighbors, you know, in terms of possible retail uses. We've had some charrettes looking at the types of retail they felt might be appropriate. And I think we've heard loud and clear that there's a desire for a small urban grocery or in fact an urban marketplace that can be situated at

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One Broadway to actually create the double loaded corridor and could enliven the area at One Broadway.

And lastly, I just want to say that we've initiated conversations with some of the abutters about creating an enhanced recreational area at the canal itself.

So I'm going to ask Craig just to illustrate the thinking in a few slides.

Let me take you CRAIG HAMMERSON: for a walk down Broad Canal Way starting at First of all, some good Third Street. things, some good building blocks are in There's some nice restaurants that pl ace. are opening on the left-hand side of the The canal boardwalk which takes you slide. to the river, is wonderful. We think that's terrific. That's always something to build The kayaks along the end are building on. bl ocks. It's also nice that we get that little glimpse of Boston which I think

orients you and should be focussed on.

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The opportunities are I think to bring some of the retail, wrap it around the corner. The right side of the street, which is presently following that, and the sidewalk is not inviting, to bring that to life with housing which was stated before and some retail. To create way finding systems, that's how in the right sense perhaps that's a kayak with an ore, to bring the tree buds into place to create ample shade and more cafe space along the way. And to create some orientation in looking at the base of this, can we bring this space to life to make it a human space? We talked about taking the road and re-orienting it so that it's more of a pedestrian way and create a space, a live space with cafe. Cafes spilling down to it. Perhaps some grass rolling down to the water, opening up the view, and taking advantage of the activities that are there today.

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So it's a sequence of space, and open this space that we think could make a very vibrant urban space.

STEVE MARSH: So I want to point out that I've heard loud and clear from the Planning Board that creating a strong connection to the Charles River is important. And I think throughout this we've looked at, there are certainly avenues that head to the And in terms of some stuff along ri ver. Carl ton Street we're going to plan to make sure it's possible at some time in the But today we believe that Wadsworth future. Street is an important opportunity to connect peopling coming from the neighborhoods to the river, and frankly at a safe crossing site, because this is the only signalized intersection on Memorial Drive to get people And likewise from Memorial Drive to across. I look at this, the distance Kendall Square. here -- I'm in the Kendall clock tower

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building, and the distance down Wadsworth

Street is the same distance from Au Bon Pan

to Legal Seafood, which I travel on a regular

basis. And Wadsworth Street is one of the

most underutilized pathways I see in the

whole Kendall Square area.

The other thing is that Point Park has really emerged as a focal point for arrival at Kendall Square. And we think there are some opportunities here. It serves obviously as a logical link to the Third Street corridor. It serves as a logical link to Wadsworth Street. And then we think a redesigned park along with improvements along Wadsworth Street have the potential to really encourage pedestrian travel in both Wo we're calling this the Point di recti ons. Park River Walk and I want to have Craig just walk through a couple of the illustrations here.

CRAIG HAMMERSON: We're standing in

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Point Park, Looking down Wadsworth Street, Sloan entrance and the Prudential you can see in the background. Let's re-imagine as we go down the street, that has opened up and a Point Park that's changed the personality that can make the connection down Wadsworth. Perhaps we do this with way finding which is a way finding system, you began to see in the earlier slides which signifies going down to the water, widening the sidewalks, breaking down perhaps the wall that surrounds east gate and the overgrown planting to step down to the street so it's more connected with the street, perhaps even places to sit along the edge so that it says welcome.

Re-imagine Point Park also as the connection which you'll see a slide of in a while. Main Street so it orients better to Main Street. And also as a connection across the river into Boston. This becomes not only a lively urban space, but a major crossroad

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in connection with tying together the different spaces.

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STEVE MARSH: I now want to turn your attention to sort of the center of east campus area of MIT, and I want to make a couple points if I could.

One is that I hope we've effectively communicated the importance of maintaining the academic flexibility and capacity for the future of MIT as we've done this. Maintaining academic flexibility for the future of MIT has been a priority concern along the way. We have included our entire MIT's academic planning team in these efforts, including Marty Schmidt our associate provost for academic space planning, who I think you've met in previous We meet on a regular basis with meetings. the entire planning staff, and basically every month with the president and the provost of the institute to talk about these

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So it's been in the forefront of all issues. of our thinking.

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I do want to point out that this petition, in fact, enables the creation of this mixed use district, as well as preserving the capacity, and I think that's one of the reasons we're coming before you to ask for this petition.

I do want to point out another theme here that I think is really important to MIT from an academic perspective, too, and that is we want to introduce the extension of the Infinite Corridor. We've talked about this in previous discussions. The Infinite Corridor comes from Mass. Ave. right through to Ames Street and right up into the MIT medical building, and it really sort of abruptly ends at that point. I think this is -- we recognize that's a really critical connection for us, and we'd like to continue that on from the medical building to the

Sloan School recognizing that we'd like to connect those two pieces of the campus.

The other thing I'd like to point out, and this is a critical nexus for in terms of, you know, where the academic meets Kendall Square. And we think the connections here are critically important, too. I think we're looking to create, you know, some porous nature about what's happening here and inviting people into the space, and we think that's very helpful to create some routes and avenues around.

The other piece I just pitch, we've heard the desire over and over again for MIT to showcase some of the exciting happenings in, you know, in and around MIT and not only that, maybe the exciting things that are happening in the broader Kendall Square, and we think that -- we're thinking about some opportunities that might be interesting and fun for certainly some of the residents of

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Cambridge, and the MIT community as well as the business community and visitors to Kendall Square. This could be an area where we can do some interesting things. So I'm going to ask David to illustrate a couple of the opportunities here as well.

DAVID MANFREDI: In this photo you've just stepped out of medical building as Steve mentioned, and you're look east towards the SI oan School. And you can see that from Carlton Street, where we're standing looking east towards East Gate and Sloan, today it's a series of surface parking Lots. The opportunities here are absolutely extraordinary. We, as Steve said, think of this as the extension of the Infinite But we can think about it as more Corri dor. than just a corridor. It can be itself a destination. And what I mean is what Steve is getting at is that it can be a destination with interactive technology. The kinds of

Ave., maybe they're here and maybe they're telling the stories at MIT. Maybe there's water here. Maybe there's all sculpture from that great sculpture collection at MIT. It's an attraction for residents. It's an attraction for the people of MIT. It's an attraction for all of the stakeholders and the business community. Imagine that these academic buildings, these research buildings spill out into an active park. A different kinds of park, a very programmable place where science fairs can occur, where the book fair happens, where lectures can be projected

screens that we talked about before on Mass.

the community. It's an extension of the Infinite Corridor. It's a magnet that leads into and through MIT's east campus.

on these kinds of screens, but it's interior

to the campus of MIT. It's an attraction for

STEVE MARSH: So I do want to make one more comment on the prior slide. I think

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we've spent a fair amount of time thinking about food trucks as well, which we imagine is, you know, an iconic cultural component at MIT so we will make sure that we're going to take care of that.

I'd like to shift our focus just for a moment to Main Street, and I think, you know, we've always felt the Main Street was really the heart of the Kendall Square transformation needs to occur in this district here. I think you'll recall that we started our petition with a major focus around the T, and I think this is -recognizing this is our transportation infrastructure hub. This is our retail base. And this is a really major connection in and around the area. So we feel that this is still really important. And for us the Main Street district, it really needs to be unified and revitalized. And I think we know that we need to embrace, you know, the

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history of Kendall Square and be respectful of the character of a variety of buildings that are in this area. At the same time we need to create an exciting forward-looking district that really works for today's needs and innovation as well as we need to plan for So we do need some flexibility for tomorrow. We feel our petition will enable doing that. to us to make some significant investments in streetscape improvements here. We think we can revitalize the retail uses, the gathering spaces, and pedestrian ways throughout this di stri ct.

So let me just -- Michael, shift that slide there if you could. Thank you.

You know, this is the existing conditions and I just want to remind you that we have spent significant time in the last year with the Cambridge Historic Commission. They have engaged in a process to landmark 238, 264, and 292 Main Street which is a

three buildings on the left starting with the Kendall clock tower building. The building that contains Rebecca's and Cosi and the MIT press building there. We have spent significant time on numerous planning options and looking at these buildings with Charlie Sullivan and the planning staff and frankly have found a couple ways that we think we can make these things work quite well in the existing environment. So today our planning includes these three buildings as requested by the Cambridge Historic Commission. would say that that's with the recognition that some of these buildings will need to be restored, repositioned and re-energized in order to connect to the other development that we'll be doing throughout the district.

So I would ask David to comment if he would a little bit further on Main Street.

DAVID MANFREDI: As David Dickson indicated earlier, Main Street is the -- it

And as

1 is the central spine of Kendall Square, and 2 it's the central spine of the revitalized 3 Kendall Square. We imagine it with wider 4 sidewalks, with truly traffic in two 5 directions with a mix of existing tenants and 6 new shops and restaurants. Really double 7 loaded retail. A new Point Park. A 8 reinvented kind of gathering space. 9 Steve said, a mix of older buildings with new 10 tenants at grade, with funky retail in the 11 basement of some of these older buildings. 12 Maybe with rooftop dining on some of these 13 lower buildings. Imagine a kind of 14 three-dimensional environment with activity 15 below and at street level and above. 16 Steve said, while maintaining the context and 17 the historic context of Kendall Square, Main 18 Street can still be transformed. And we 19 think it's possible that you can add new 20 commercial space that will add activity, that 21 will add more people and more options and

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more opportunities for collaboration. keep the essence of the place.

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Let me introduce Jesse Barone.

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JESSE BARONE: Okay, so retail.

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here is that -- worth a start as it relates

First let me say I think a major take away

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to retail in Kendall Square, and it truly is

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that. It really is just a start. And here's

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the start: If you look at the slide, this is

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-- these are the retailers who have come to

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the Kendall Square in the last three or four

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years. And it's certainly exciting. And

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I'll first touch on kind of what's exciting

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about it and what the successes are.

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The successes are: One, I'm not sure

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any of us thought we'd be at this point today, three or four years ago that we'd have

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this amount of retail coming into Kendall

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Square. It was achievable but superexciting

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that we're here now. We've got restaurants.

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We've got cafes. We've got a new bakery

actually opening. Tatte Bakery next week which is superexciting. We've got a daycare, we've got a gift shop, dry cleaner, we've got a health club.

The other thing we have, which is the highly relevant to what we're talking about today, and actually what David Dickson talked about as well, is we have for the first time incredible demand from the retail industry from the community to want to be in Kendall Square. And that is important and can't be understated. So where do they want to be?

Conveniently they want to be on Main Street. They want to be as close to the core, as close to Point Park as possible.

And they also want to be across from other retail. We've all alluded to kind of this idea of double stacked retail. And amazingly there's one, maybe two spots in all of this part of Kendall Square where I can stand and I can look to my left and I can look at my

right and I can see active ground floor retail on both sides. So we're working on that. MIT is certainly working on that.

You know, I also think to David
Dickson's point earlier, you know, he said
this district has not come to life yet. And
I think that's really one of the big reasons
why, and MIT's petition has the, you know,
has the opportunity and creates our shot here
to activate the canal retail, which we've
talked about at length today. And activate
the south side of Main Street. And that we
believe is what really will create that
they're there which Dave was talking about
earlier, David Dickson.

STEVE MARSH: So, in the end, I'd say we see many opportunities to make Kendall Square an exciting vibrant place and, you know, we feel that some of the benefits include really the creation of a mixed use environment, an improved public realm,

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expanding the innovation cluster which is important to MIT and we think to the City of Cambridge. Looking at a sustainable community, retail vibrancy, and adding additional housing and a creation of gateway. There are a number of great themes here.

And I think we believe that this extensive community process has improved our proposal and our thinking. And as we move forward, I think we look forward to listening and to seeking your guidance of the Planning Board on how best to program the areas within our petition. I think we recognize it's a joint effort. It's a complicated project. We'll need your help. We'll need the help of the City Council, city leadership, the planning staff, the neighborhood residents, and the business community. I think in order to build on the positive momentum in Kendall Square that we're already seeing, I think we're going to need to do it together.

think, again, we realize this petition has asked a lot of the city. It's asked a lot of the folks that have been involved in it to this point in time in labor and effort and energy and we appreciate that, but we believe this is a unique opportunity to make Kendall Square better for all of us for the future. And we remain excited and optimistic about it. And we hope you share that excitement. We are happy to take any comments offer questions.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

It's a lot to think about, and you may have been dreaming this stuff a year ago but it's a lot clearer now. I think this is some sense, Bill, is the conceptual background. I think then you'll come forward with I think what does it take to do to accomplish these goals in terms of what needs to be changed in Zoning and that would be having that connection clear is going to be very helpful

to us.

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WILLIAM TIBBS: I just want to say, again, for me I can much more easily see the connection between this -- what your ideas are and the presentation that David Dickson And primarily there were -- of did before. the -- from what I rear from last year, there were a couple of things really -- well, three things that kind of jumped out at me. One is the fact that I think you've -- I think you could have been accused at the first time presenting a package that was primarily focussed on just the maximizing or the increasing of the research and development kind of thing, and I think this now looks more like trying to create a community in Kendall Square versus just trying to do that one use within it. And I think that's the other piece of it, and I think for me it's the Infinite Corridor extension is the integration of the academic and real estate

1	piece of MIT which I think was unclear last
2	time, and that to me I can see really trying
3	to do that. I'm actually impressed with
4	those areas that you looked at and the fact
5	that they have connections to them. And I
6	was actually surprised at how much Point Park
7	plays into those, which is an area I really
8	hadn't focussed on all that much before. We
9	tended to look at them either the Marriott
10	Plaza or the T station or something if you're
11	looking to focus there. So I just wanted to
12	say that it's gotten, it's very different and
13	it's an and for me that's encouraging.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: Steve.
15	STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chairman, can I
16	ask is this a time for us to make comments?
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Well, you know, it's
18	getting late.
19	STEVEN WINTER: Is this a time for
20	us to make a comment?
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.

STEVEN WINTER: This is the first

time that I've heard loudly and clearly and without any qualifications that there's a commitment to housing. And I'm so very pleased to see that and to continue to work with you to make that happen.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Ahmed.

AHMED NUR: I, too, am very relieved to see this Point Park at Kendall Square sketch that you showed us and the path through Wadsworth Street going to the river. That's pretty much something that, Roger, when we took that trip that I kind of dreamed of. I thought that this square here is extremely -- I just couldn't imagine everyone coming across the river from Boston and the first thing they see is -- and they come to is that square, and it's really important to have less cars and sidewalks and all these restaurants surrounding and pathways to the

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river. That's extremely impressive. And I hope that it does happen.

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other business owners in the area like Boston Properties, Google, and all these, Microsoft

I do have one question, though, are

I think I'll say this:

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are also helping --

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We're all talking. There are many things

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moving today. And my sense of this is

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honestly, we've had some detailed

STEVE MARSH:

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conversations with folks and some high level

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conceptual concepts. My sense of the things

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that we're talking about on other people's

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property are so obvious benefit to them and

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to us and everyone in this community, that

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I'd be shocked if we couldn't make progress

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on it. I can't speak for others and I don't

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want to put them in a position, but I really

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do think we're in a situation where some of

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these are quite logical. I work in that

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building immediately across from Point Park

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and I sat out there the other day when we were walking around, and basically looked at those visuals and the Prudential Tower is right there. And, you know, basically a few short steps away the river is down there. And frankly with the Infinite Corridor there's an opportunity to create an intermediary green space that we might be able to have a connection. It's visually. So you'll be sitting in Point Park. You'll see the next stop where you can signal and way find from that and take you to the river. It's can actually be kind of an interesting journey. We've got a lot of work to do. as I said, I want to be very respectful of my neighboring landowners, as generally I, you know, that I hope they're respectful of us as we go through this, and I'm hopeful that we'll make progress on all that. But I can't make any promises until we -- there are a lot of details and I want to make sure that you

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folks feel comfortable that these are things worth pursuing.

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Well, one thing just BRI AN MURPHY: to add to that is that we're actually in a nice opportunity now because of the funds from Alexandria and the funds from Boston Properties as part of the Google transaction, we're going to be doing a community survey about desires in the greater community for open space uses and how those connections work, and then to take some of that money and to start to program think about how do we look at sort of the large new Alexandria Park which is the welcome mat, and Point Park and other things as we try to think about those connections and how this can work as a whole from the city perspective.

HUGH RUSSELL: I find it very interesting to have these two presentations back-to-back because from the study and the city and the Goody Clancy have been working

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on and neighbors, we see a larger picture. And then we have MIT step forward saying well, here's what we can do in land that we have a lot of control over, not entire control over, but this is our piece of that vision, what we can do to help that. And to me it's quite convincing that those are the right kinds of steps to take for the rules of which three of those rules are very much, pretty much yours. And Main Street's got very important role in, and you share the -you've got the, whatever it is, the south side and Boston Properties has the north side for the distance. But so I feel much more encouraged that the sort of higher level thinking that's going on is actually rounded in things that people can actually do, and that the institute, as we've spent talking for a very long time about these general goals, is now able to get down to specific for the next stage of planning saying this is

how we would go about it. And now you're gonna, and as I said, you're going to come back to us in a while and say and this is what we need from the city to make that happen. So this is a pretty interesting.

Any more comments? Yes, Pam.

PAMELA WINTERS: Hugh, just one question. So I'm gathering, then, that Goody Clancy is speaking with MIT on a regular basis about this and could you talk a little bit about that?

STEVE MARSH: I would just say that we've certainly been actively involved in the Goody Clancy process. So that has gone on in parallel. As you know, we started our process well before Goody Clancy started and we sort of shared our ideas. And I recognize the difficulty that put all of you in because you don't have the context and the larger area for our project. So I think as Goody Clancy's process has evolved and progressed,

it's given people a lot more opportunity to see the big picture. And I do want to say at the end, too, I appreciate the comments that we're hearing here and some of these I think are very exciting ideas. And I have to confess they're not ours. Some of them are and some of them aren't. We got a lot of these with the dialogue from the community and others here. So, you know, I'm actually delighted by that. And I think our hope is that the more idea we can make concrete the more we can make progress here.

PAMELA WINTERS: Right. Thank you.

WILLIAM TIBBS: I just want to say

and I sort of agree with Hugh in the sense

that we very frequently, and I very

frequently always are asking for context as

we look at individual projects, and it feels

good to see that you see a context so that we

-- when we do begin to see those things you

can do in time, that we -- that you

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understand what the context you're trying to create, and it's really one that's broadly It's not just individually based on based. the proponent's needs, but it's broadly based on how you can actually improve the city, make a community and make something work. And I'm very interested in your ongoing ideas about how the retail is working, because I think what I've heard tonight, which has always been the concern of ours, because we've had retail in many projects that just fizzle out, as you're really trying to look at what really makes retail work. think the whole issue of the housing I think is really a critical piece of that, but the -- but I think I'm trying to get a better sense of that because I think if you can make that work, you know, it will just, I can't tell you how much that's been an issue for me and just a problem with the Board that we want to encourage it. We require it. And

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then it still doesn't work because all of the things that it needs to work isn't there.

And it sounds like you're looking at it from that perspective as you begin to drill down as to where the retail is and how it's used.

STEVE MARSH: I'll just make one comment on that. I agree with you. can't help but remember one comment that Jessie brought to us. And, you know, we're questioning all these different ways to make this thing work. And Jessie said, listen, Steve, we've successfully leased the real estate on the two fringes of this. Thisis ground zero. This is actually where -- and we are sitting on a Main Street where we have not knit all the stuff together. That's usually where people start and they move to the edges. The edges are working. Moving to the middle should a, you know, fairly robust exercise that we'll be excited about.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. So thank you

1	very much and we look forward to more
2	di scussi ons.
3	I think we are adjourned.
4	(Whereupon, at 10:15 p.m., the
5	Pl anni ng Board Adj ourned.)
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9	I further certify that the testimony hereinbefore set forth is a true and accurate
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